SEVEN ISLANDS SHIPPING LTD.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Dear members,

The Board of Directors hereby submits the report of the business and operations of your Company ("the Company" or "SISL"), along with the audited financial statements (Standalone as well as Consolidated), for the financial year ended March 31, 2022.

GLOBAL HEALTH PANDEMIC FROM COVID-19

The last two years the country's economy has seen turbulence and uncertainty in terms of COVID – 19. Economic activity which was recovering with the ebbing of the third wave, rapid stride towards universal vaccination, and supportive fiscal and monetary policies now faces significant headwinds from the exacerbating geopolitical developments and the accompanying sharp rise in global commodity prices and weakening global growth outlook. The global recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic is turning out to be muted relative to earlier expectations. Downside risks to even this subdued recovery have jumped significantly from the escalation of geopolitical tensions, which have led to a broad-based increase in global commodity prices and are expected to have a large negative impact on global trade and growth. Growth and inflation outcomes are at high risk across the world as well as in India. In the face of this extraordinary risk, the positive effects expected from the government's thrust on infrastructure and capital expenditure, congenial financial conditions and improving capacity utilisation appear ephemeral.

During such unprecedented times, SISL facilitated Company-sponsored vaccination drives for employees and their family members and other stakeholders of the Company, including booster doses. The Company arranged vaccination centres for the benefit of all of the stakeholders contributing to the operations of the Company. As on March 31, 2022, approx. 60% of employees were fully vaccinated.

At SISL, even amid an unprecedented global crisis, we continue to balance success as a business with exemplary governance and responsiveness to the needs of all our stakeholders.

RESULTS OF OUR OPERATIONS

This discussion on the financial condition and results of operations of your Company for the year ended March 31, 2022, which are summarised below, should be read in conjunction with its audited standalone and the consolidated financial statements containing financials and notes thereto of SISL and its subsidiary, namely Seven Islands Maritime Training Foundation.

A summary of your Company's financial performance is given below:

(Rs. in Crores, except earnings per share)

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	Financial Year 2021-22	Financial Year 2020-21	Financial Year 2021-22	Financial Year 2020-21
Total Income	784.05	934.10	783.14	934.10
Total Expenses	695.92	775.60	627.90	775.60
Profit before finance costs and tax	156.19	158.50	155.25	158.50

Suite 3A, 3B & 4, Level 8, B Wing, Times Square, Andheri-Kurla Road, Andheri (East), Mumbai - 400 059.
Tel. : +91-22 4225 4225 ❑ Fax : +91-22 4225 4226 ❑ sevenislands@sishipping.com
www.sishipping.com ❑ CIN : U61100MH2002PLC135732

Finance costs	68.06	40.26	68.06	40.26
Profit before tax (PBT)	88.13	118.24	87.18	118.24
Tax expense	3.34	4.70	4.83	4.70
Profit for the year	84.83	113.54	82.35	113.54
Opening Balance of Retained Earnings	856.68	743.72	856.68	743.72
Closing Balance of Retained Earnings	939.99	856.68	939.05	856.68
Earnings per share:				
Basic	14.56	19.84	14.39	19.84
Diluted	14.56	19.84	14.39	19.84

The financial statements (standalone and consolidated) have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (IndAS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

Previous year figures have been regrouped where necessary and have been re-stated as per IndAS.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial year 2021-2022 saw your Company add 5 vessels to its fleet. Bolstered by a strong FY 2021, your Company took the opportunity to renew and expand its fleet. Accordingly, your Company also sold 3 of its older vessels in a bid to refresh the fleet. Most importantly, your Company made an entry into the LPG carrier segment with the acquisition of two LPG carriers – one Very Large Gas Carrier ("VLGC") and one Medium Gas Carrier ("MGC").

The Company's performance was boosted by stable tanker earnings from the three crude oil carriers throughout the year and the two LPG carries in the second half of the year. The Company's prudent strategy of placing a majority of its vessels on time charter, helped it tide over lower spot charter rates across tanker sub-segments.

Your Company recorded operating turnover of Rs. 724.26 crores compared to Rs. 822.37 crores in the previous year. This represents a drop of 11.9% over the previous year. The total revenue of the Company for the financial year 2021-22 was Rs. 784.05 crores as compared to Rs. 934.10 crores last year, a drop of 16.1%. The revenue from other sources has decreased to Rs. 59.79 crores during the financial year 2021-22 as compared to Rs 111.73 crores during the financial year 2020-21. Simultaneously, the expenditure incurred on operation of shipping activities has decreased from Rs. 347.81 crores in the financial year 2020-21 to Rs. 288.82 crores in financial year 2021-22.

EBITDA decreased from Rs. 517.72 crores in 2020-21 to Rs. 384.19 crores in 2021-22. There is a decrease of 25.8% in EBITDA as compared to previous year. This drop was caused by correction in charter rates for crude oil tankers. Your company's net worth rose to Rs. 997.28 crores at the end of 2021-22 as against Rs. 913.91 crores at the end of the previous year, an increase of 9.1%. Accordingly, the Book Value per Share was Rs. 174.27 at the end of 2021-22, as against Rs. 159.70 the previous year, an increase of 9.1% contributed to primarily by addition of net income during the year.

The Profit after Tax in the financial year 2021-22 was Rs. 83.36 crores as against Rs. 113.54 crores in the previous financial year – a drop of 26.6%. Accordingly, the Basic Earnings per Share were Rs. 14.57 in 2021-22 as against Rs. 19.84 in the previous year – a drop of 26.2%.

(Rs. in Crores, except earnings per share)

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	Financial Year 2021-22	Financial Year 2020-21	Financial Year 2021-22	Financial Year 2020-21
Cash and cash equivalents	213.02	332.76	214.67	332.76
Current investments	100.26	130.14	100.26	130.14
Net current assets	74.23	364.45	75.28	364.59
Property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in-progress)	1,743.88	1,240.54	1,744.10	1,240.54
Right-of-use assets	15.32	8.68	22.72	8.68
Other intangible assets	0.84	0.78	0.84	0.78
Other non-current assets	62.26	46.18	48.70	46.04
Total Assets	2,275.22	1,944.64	2,282.10	1,944.50
Non-current lease liabilities	8.60	4.68	15.85	4.68
Other non-current liabilities	891.73	742.04	891.73	742.04
Retained earnings	679.72	590.35	678.96	590.35
Equity share capital	57.23	57.23	57.23	57.23
Other reserves and surplus (excluding retained earnings)	260.33	266.34	260.14	266.34
Total equity	997.28	913.91	996.32	913.92
No. of equity shares	5,72,27,550	5,72,27,550	5,72,27,550	5,72,27,550

OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

1) Fleet Acquisitions/Sales

During the year 2021-22, your company acquired 5 younger tankers. Out of these, 3 were MR – M.T. Harvest, M.T. Marvels and M.T. Fairway. One was a VLGC – LPG/c Pine Gas and one was an MGC – LPG/c Rose Gas. Your Company also sold 3 older tankers, namely M.T. Elegant, M.T. Pelican and M.T. Harmony.

At the end of the financial year 2021-22, your Company owned 22 ships in total - 17 product tankers, 2 LPG carriers and 3 crude oil tankers, as against 20 ships at the end of the financial year 2021-20. The deadweight capacity of the fleet rose to 1,258,679 MT at the end of 2021-22 as compared to 1,105,682 MT at the end of 2020-21.

2) Clientele

Our client base for our vessels includes, but is not limited to, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd (IOCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd (HPCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd (BPCL), Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) and Nayara Energy Limited (NEL). The other large corporations that your company transports liquid cargoes for are Bharat Oman Refineries Ltd (BORL), ONGC Petro Additions Limited (OPAL) and Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited (CPCL). Your company has also transported liquid products for largeforeign companies like Infinity Shipping FZC and AG Shipping & Energy Pte Ltd.

IOCL accounted for 40.1 % of your company's revenue, higher than the 38.7% in 2020-21. Its net revenue contribution decreased from Rs. 317.97 crores to Rs. 290.29 crores. BPCL accounted for 22.4% of revenues, as against 15.1% last year. Its net revenue contribution in 2021-22 was Rs. 162.51 crores as against Rs. 124.47 crores in 2020-21. HPCL accounted for 15.0% of revenues, an increase from 14.5% last year. Its net revenue contribution, however, decreased from Rs. 119.05 crores in 2020-21 to Rs. 108.78 crores in 2021-22 in absolute terms. Four of the five newly acquired tankers had been placed on time charter contracts, while on M.T. Harvest has been placed on back-to-back voyage charters.

The charter deployment mix tilted sharply in the direction of time charters compared to the last few financial years. Time charters accounted for about Rs. 641.04 crores or 88.5% of operating revenue. Voyage charters accounted for Rs. 8321 crores or 11.5% of operating revenue.

3) Liquidity

Our principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents, investments and the cash flow that we generate from our operations. We continue to maintain sufficient cash to meet our strategic and operational requirements. We understand that liquidity in the Balance Sheet has to balance between earning adequate returns and the need to cover financial and business requirements.

Liquidity enables us to be agile and ready for meeting unforeseen strategic and business needs.

As on March 31, 2022, consolidated cash and investments stand at Rs. 313.29 Crores on a standalone basis and Rs. 314.94 Crores on a consolidated basis, as against Rs. 462.90 Crores on a Standalone basis as on March 31, 2021.

Consolidated cash and investments, on both standalone and consolidated basis, include deposits with banks. As a result, liquidity risk of cash and cash equivalents is limited.

The details of these investments are disclosed under the 'non-current and current investments' section in the Standalone and Consolidated financial statements in this Annual Report.

4) Capital expenditure on tangible assets – standalone

This year, on a standalone basis, additions to tangible assets was Rs. 787.06 Crores. This comprises Rs. 786.07 Crores in vessels, Rs. 0.12 Crore in infrastructure, Rs. 0.52 Crores for investment in computer equipment and software and Rs. 0.35 Crores in vehicles.

In the previous year, we had additions to tangible assets was Rs. 682.41 crores. This comprised Rs. 680.64 Crores in vessels, Rs. 0.35 Crore in infrastructure, Rs. 0.23 Crores for investment in computer equipment and software and Rs.

1.18 Crores in vehicles

5) Capital expenditure on tangible assets - consolidated

This year, on a standalone basis, additions to tangible assets was Rs. 787.28 Crores. This comprises Rs. 786.07 Crores in vessels, Rs. 0.22 Crore in infrastructure, Rs. 0.57 Crores for investment in computer equipment and software and Rs. 0.35 Crores in vehicles.

In the previous year, we had additions to tangible assets was Rs. 682.41 crores. This comprised Rs. 680.64 Crores in vessels, Rs. 0.35 Crore in infrastructure, Rs. 0.23 Crores for investment in computer equipment and software, Rs. 1.1 8 Crores in vehicles and 0.08 Crores in plant and machinery.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

The fiscal year 2021-22 saw a rebound of the economy during the second half of the year, from the Covid-19 pandemic. However, this brought along with it a correction in tanker charter rates. Charter rates across vessel segments remained below pandemic levels and that caused a moderation in revenues at the company. Towards the end of the financial year, the Russo-Ukraine war caused an increase in the demand for tankers. This rise in charter rates continues to this day. Looking beyond the ongoing war in Ukraine, the sanctions likely to stay imposed on Russia, might continue to keep tanker charter rates high over the medium term.

We remain watchful of the situation while focusing on driving volume led competitive growth.

Even though conditions will remain unpredictable because of global geopolitics for some time, we remain confident of the medium to long-term growth prospects of the shipping sector. Our people have shown their resilience and commitment to rise in the most difficult circumstances. With our fleet of vessels, industry leading capabilities, resilient workforce and strong relationships, we are well placed to deliver consistent, competitive, profitable, and responsible growth.

CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS

During the year, there was no change in the nature of business of the Company.

RESERVES

During the year, Rs. 16.86 Crores was transferred from Tonnage Tax Reserve under Section 115VT of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to General Reserve. The reserves and surplus of the company increased from Rs. 743.72 Crores to Rs. 856.68 Crores in the Financial Year 2020-21.

DIVIDEND

With a view to conserve resources for future business operations of the Company, your Directors do not recommend any dividend for the financial year 2021-22.

KEY FINANCIAL RATIOS

Conventional return ratios are not appropriate to assess the performance or condition of your Company, for the following reasons:

1) A very significant part of the return in shipping comes from the appreciation in the value of the asset itself. This does not enter the Profit and Loss account except at the time of sale.
2) In recent years, due to the change in accounting standards, the Company's profits have been affected very significantly by the movement in exchange rates. This has generally had the effect of increasing the Company's profits when the rupee appreciates against the US Dollar, and of reducing its profits when the rupee depreciates against the US Dollar. In reality, the depreciation of the rupee against the US Dollar improves the profitability of the Company.

Considering the cyclical and highly volatile nature of the shipping industry, the ability to survive weak markets, and if possible, even take advantage of them, is critical to success. The Company has therefore reflected the key financial ratios applicable to its business under Note 44 of the Financial Statements.

INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND (IEPF)

Pursuant to Sections 124 and 125 of the Act read with the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 ("IEPF Rules"), dividend, if not claimed for a period of seven years from the date of transfer to Unpaid Dividend Account of the Company, are liable to be transferred to IEPF.

Further, all the shares in respect of which dividend has remained unclaimed for seven consecutive years or more from the date of transfer to unpaid dividend account shall also be transferred to IEPF Authority. The said requirement does not apply to shares in respect of which there is a specific order of Court, Tribunal or Statutory Authority, restraining any transfer of the shares.

During the year under review, the Company was not required to transfer any amount or shares to the IEPF or the demat account of the IEPF Authority as the case may be as there was no amount unclaimed for a period of seven consecutive years or more from the date it became due for payment.

DEPOSITS

During the financial year 2020-21, your Company has not accepted any deposit within the meaning of Section 73 and 76 of the Act read with the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 and as such no amount of principal or interest was outstanding as on the date of the Balance Sheet.

SHARE CAPITAL

As on the date of this report, the authorized share capital of the Company is Rs. 75,00,00,000/- (Rupees Seventy Five Crores) divided into 7,50,00,000 (Seven Crore Fifty Lakhs) equity shares of Rs. 10/- (Rupees ten) each. The total paid-up Equity Share Capital continues to stand at Rs. 57,22,75,500/- (Rupees Fifty Seven Crores Twenty Two Lakhs Seventy Five Thousand Five Hundred Only) as on March 31, 2022 comprising of 5,72,27,550 (Five Crores Seventy Two Lakhs Twenty Seven Thousand Five Hundred and Fifty) nos. of equity shares of Rs. 10/- (Rupees ten) each. During the year under review, your Company has not issued any shares or convertible securities. The Company does not have any Scheme for issues of shares including sweat equity to the employees or Directors of the Company.

LISTING ON STOCK EXCHANGES

During the financial year 2020-21, SISL had filed its draft red herring prospectus with the Securities and Exchange Board of India to raise Rs. 600 crore through an initial public offering and list its equity shares on the BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. The issue comprised of Rs. 400 crore of fresh issue of equity shares and Rs. 200 crore worth of offer for sale by FIH Mauritius Investment Ltd., Capt. Thomas Wilfred Pinto and Dr. Leena Metylda Pinto.

However, the observation letter issued by the Security and Exchange Board of India expired on March 21, 2022 and thus a resolution for rescinding/cancellation of the listing of the equity shares of the Company is being proposed at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

DEPOSITORY SYSTEM

The Company's total paid up equity shares are in dematerialized form as on March 31, 2022. Under the Depository System, the International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) allotted to the Company's shares is INE824S01017.

DISCLOSURE UNDER THE EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTION PLAN AND SCHEME

Your Company had not granted any stock options during the year.

LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES

Loans, guarantees and investments covered under Section 186 of the Act form part of the Notes to the financial statements for the financial year under review. As on date of this report, your Company has investment in the equity share capital of its wholly owned subsidiary – Seven Islands Maritime Training Foundation.

DETAIL OF FRAUD

During the year under review, the Statutory Auditors and Secretarial Auditors have not reported any instances of frauds committed in the Company by its Officers or Employees, to the Audit Committee under Section 143(12) of the Act, details of which needs to be mentioned in Director's Report.

SUBSIDIARIES/JOINT VENTURES/ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

Seven Islands Maritime Training Foundation is a wholly owned subsidiary of your Company incorporated under Section 8 of the Act to set up a maritime training institute by the name 'Seven Islands Maritime Training Institute' to train fresh candidates in pre-sea courses. The company has not yet started its commercial operations. The company made a loss of Rs.45,800 for the year ended March 31, 2022 as compared to a loss of ` 32,198 for the year ended March 31, 2021.

Pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Act read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the statement containing salient features of the financial statements of the Company's subsidiary in Form AOC-1 is appended as "Annexure 2" to the Board's report.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURE

Technology absorption, adaptation and innovation

Efforts, in brief, made towards technology absorption, adaptation and innovation

During the financial year ended March 31, 2022, your company has introduced the Business Continuity Plan during the financial year under review, with respect to Information Technology services and Business Application software failure recovery. In case of any disaster scenario, SISL is well equipped to recover the latest updated data and all current software applications, in order to sustain the business continuity.

The infrastructure at shore office has been modernized significantly, which in turn increased the overall productivity. The cloud-first strategy and placing strong cyber attack protected tool has enabled the Company to work from home with minimum disruption.

SISL have introduced the automated back up to cloud on everyday basis. The same data along with applications are restored on another cloud environment namely AWS cloud and business can run all the software applications with latest data as usual.

SISL has introduced number of business applications for capturing transactional data at lowest level of the organization, as the major digitization initiative. These applications are covering both business part and the corporate part, which is an ERP and the integration among the different applications, are in progress. We have the plan of make the integrated ERP by mid next calendar year.

The following are the different software applications, which are already working and being used by different functional areas.

SOFTWARE APPLICATIONS FOR BUSINESS FUNCTIONS

RetroNet : RetroNet is the software implemented by the Company to cover and capture all the transactional data in relation to Planned Maintenance System (PMS) which is a very core business function in shipping industry.

RetroNet, also covers the major centralized Procurement procedure for vessels' requirement. The system has the inbuilt feature of full procurement cycle with proper approval workflow. All business related procurement is processed through this system.

Furthermore, RetroNet also covers ISM (International Safety Management), another important business function for shipping companies. The system allows to manage all documents and data, both at shore side and ship side, as per the rules set up by the regulatory bodies of the maritime industry.

SISNova : SISNova is the system which captures the vessel's regular operational data in digitized form and helps the management to get the analyzed output from the system for decision making, in relation to vessel operations.

mAuditor : mAuditor is a mobile application used for capturing the vessel inspection data and images on the vessel itself. The inspection data gets synched in its cloud version software to manage the data afterwards by management.

This application saves significant time for the managers and the output is used for further analysis and corrective actions.

SAILORS : SAILORS is the crew management system which captures data from, applying for the job online by crew to be on-board the vessel and finally signing off from the vessels. The system also processes the payroll considering the Income Tax aspect of the seafarer in very dynamic scenario.

SOFTWARE APPLICATIONS FOR CORPORATE FUNCTIONS

RetroInv : RetroInv is the system which captures all vendor's invoices in digital form with all relevant supporting documents which enables the management to use the built-in approval workflow process. This system also integrates with RetroNet's procurement system to validate the Purchase order against corresponding Invoice, which ensures the error free payment process.

NAVISION : NAVISION , the software application, a MicroSoft product which has been implemented in this financial year. The system captures all accounting transactions with proper approval system and all related financial analytical reports are generated.

PocketHRMS : PocketHRMS is a Cloud-based Innovative HRMS Platform that helps automate HR Processes by leveraging the power of Artificial Intelligence

is the standard HRM system for corporate HR which is cloud based software. This system takes care of standard HR related activities , Payroll & I.Tax processing, Performance Management System.

Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo

The details of foreign exchange earnings and outgo as required under Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 8(3) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 are mentioned below:

Particulars	Amount (In Rs.)	
	F.Y. 2021-22	F.Y. 2020-21
(1) Foreign Exchange earned on account of freight, charter hire earnings, sale proceeds of ships, etc.	1,64,06,06,546	1,23,80,97,839
(2) Foreign Exchange used including operating expenses, capital repayment, down payments for acquisition of ships (net of loan), interest payment, etc.	6,82,80,69,348	7,03,85,93,900

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS AND THEIR ADEQUACY

Your Company has instituted internal financial control systems which are adequate for the nature of its business and the size of its operations. The policies and procedures adopted by your Company ensure the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, safeguarding of its assets, prevention and detection of frauds and errors, accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and timely preparation of reliable financial information.

The systems have been well documented and communicated. The systems are tested and audited from time to time by your Company and internal as well as statutory auditors to ensure that the systems are reinforced on an ongoing basis. Significant audit observations and follow up actions thereon are reported to the Audit Committee.

No reportable material weakness or significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal financial controls were observed during the year.

The internal audit is carried out by a firm of external Chartered Accountants (Shah Shroff & Associates) and covers all departments. Both, Shah Shroff & Associates report to the Audit Committee in their capacity of internal auditors of your Company. The scope of the internal audit exercise including the key business processes and selected risk areas to be audited are finalised in consultation with the Audit Committee. All significant audit observations and follow up actions thereon are reported to the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee comprises of Mr. Uday Manohar Gore, Ms. Sanjeevlata Samdani, both are Independent Directors and Mr. Sujit Govindrao Parsatwar, who is the Non-Executive Director on the Board of your Company.

RISKS AND CONCERNS

Managing Risk is an integral part of our business activity. The Company's board and management are fully committed to maintaining sound risk management systems to safeguard Company and shareholders' interests. The board and senior management of the Company set the tone at the top for proactive and transparent identification and management of risks. They encourage both business managers and risk managers to bring out risks inherent to any business activity. The risk management philosophy of the Company is that, risk or the possibility of realising outcomes worse than desired, is inherent in our business and that taking risk that is well balanced with opportunity is something to be encouraged, but there are limits to the risk that we are willing to take for sustainable results.

The material risks and challenges faced by the Company are as follows:

1) Economic Risk

Shipping is a global business whose performance is closely linked to the state of the global economy. Therefore, if global economic growth is adversely impacted, it could have an unfavourable effect on the state of the shipping market.

2) Geo-Political Risk

OPEC nations control more than one third of the world oil supply. Therefore, their decision on whether to comply with (or extend) crude production targets can have a material impact on the crude, product and LPG freight markets. Many of the countries producing and exporting crude oil are politically volatile. Any change in the political situation in these countries may alter the supply-demand scenario. This would have a consequential impact on the tanker market.

Issues such as sanctions and wars may also affect shipping markets.

3) Chinese Economy

China has been a major driver of global growth especially for commodities. If the economy falters or changes its policy towards import of various goods, the consequential damage to shipping will be significant.

4) Trade Barriers

Trade disputes between countries can turn into trade wars with erection of tariff and non-tariff barriers. The manner in which such barriers are implemented could have significant impact on trade volumes and routes.

CHALLENGES FACED BY THE SHIPPING BUSINESS

1) Earnings Volatility

The shipping industry is a truly global business with a host of issues potentially impacting the supply demand balance of the industry. This results in tremendous volatility in freight earnings and asset values.

Your Company attempts to manage that risk in various ways.

If the Company believes that the freight market could weaken, it may enter into time charter contracts ranging from 6 months to 3 years. Another method of managing risk is by adjusting the mix of assets in the fleet through sale or purchase of ships.

The Company also ensures that assets are bought at cheap prices as capital cost is a major cost component. The Company hopes to weather the depressed markets better than most players in the business by having among the lowest fleet break-evens.

2) Liquidity Risk

The sale and purchase market and time charter markets are not always liquid. Therefore, there could be times when the Company is not able to position the portfolio in the ideal manner.

3) Finance Risk

The Company's business is predominantly USD denominated as freight rates are determined in USD and so are ship values. The Company has its liabilities also denominated in USD. Any significant movement in currency or interest rates could meaningfully impact the financials of the Company.

4) Shipboard Personnel

Indian officers continue to be in great demand all over the world. Given the unfavourable taxes on a seafarer sailing on an Indian flagged vessel, it is becoming increasingly difficult to source officers capable of meeting the modern-day challenges of worldwide trading. Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic it has been very difficult to carry out crew changes due to the travel restrictions across the world.

5) Cybersecurity Risk

COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the digital transformation and the way the Company works has fundamentally changed. This has subsequently increased SISL's dependence on digital technologies. While SISL continues to focus on large scale digitisation, it brings a lot of concerns around Cyber Security with the use of new technologies, open source software, adoption of cloud, etc. Consequently, cyber-attack surfaces also increase substantially which increases the cyber security risks.

Digital services being technology driven, there is an inherent risk of errors, bugs, or security vulnerabilities in products and internal systems.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As stipulated by the Act read with rules framed thereunder, the Company has prepared Consolidated Financial Statement in accordance with the applicable accounting standards as prescribed under the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 of the Act. The Consolidated Financial Statement reflects the results of the Company and that of its subsidiary. As required, the Audited Consolidated Financial Statement together with the Independent Auditors' Report thereon is annexed and forms part of this Report.

The summarized Consolidated Financial Statement is provided above in point No.1 of this Report.

RISKMANAGEMENT POLICY

The Board of Directors has formed and approved a Risk Management Policy to manage and monitor the risks affecting the operations of the Company.

The Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring and reviewing the risk management policy and ensuring its effectiveness. The Audit Committee has additional oversight in the area of financial risks and controls. The major risks identified by the businesses and functions are systematically addressed through mitigating actions on a continuing basis.

The Risk Management Policy as approved by the Board can be found on the website of the Company at http://www.sishipping.com/docs/risk_management.pdf.

WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY/VIGIL MECHANISM

Pursuant to Rule 7 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules 2014 read with Section 177(9) of the Act (as amended from time to time), the Company has framed Whistle Blower Policy/ Vigil Mechanism ("Policy") to enable Directors and employees to report genuine concerns or grievances, significant deviations from key management policies and reports on any non-compliance and wrong practices, e.g., unethical behavior, fraud, violation of law, inappropriate behavior/conduct, etc.

The functioning of the Whistle Blower Policy/Vigil Mechanism is reviewed by the Audit Committee from time to time. None of the Directors or employees have been denied access to the Audit Committee of the Board.

The objective of this mechanism is to maintain a redressal system that can process all complaints concerning questionable accounting practices, internal controls, or fraudulent reporting of financial information.

The Whistle Blower Policy/Vigil Mechanism has been posted on the website of the Company at http://www.sishipping.com/docs/vigil_mech.pdf.

REMUNERATION POLICY

The Company's philosophy for remuneration of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and all other employees is based on the commitment of fostering a culture of leadership with trust. The Company has adopted Nomination &

Remuneration Policy which is aligned to this philosophy. The key factors considered in formulating the Policy are as under:

1) The level and composition of remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate Directors to run the Company successfully;
2) Relationship of remuneration to performance is clear and meets appropriate performance benchmarks; and
3) Remuneration to Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management involves a balance between fixed and incentive pay reflecting short and long-term performance objectives appropriate to the working of the Company and its goals and also taking into consideration, the performance of the Company during the year and for the Managing and Executive Directors on certain parameters, such as condition of the industry, achievement of budgeted targets, growth & diversification, remuneration in other companies of comparable size and complexity, performance of the directors at meetings of the Board and of the Board Committees etc.

The nomination & remuneration policy as approved by the Board of Directors of your Company is placed on the Company's website http://www.sishipping.com/docs/nomination.pdf.

DETAILS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

The members of your Company's Board of Directors are eminent persons of proven competencies and integrity. Besides experience, strong financial acumen, strategic astuteness and leadership qualities, they have a significant degree of commitment towards your Company and devote adequate time to the Company. The Company recognizes and embraces the importance of a diverse board in its success. Your Company believes that a truly diverse board will leverage differences in thought, perspective, knowledge skill, industry experience and gender which will help the Company to retain its competitive advantage.

As on March 31, 2022, the Company has 06 Directors consisting of 2 Non- Independent Directors (including 1 Managing Director), 3 Independent Directors and 1 Nominee Director, the details are as under:

Sr. No.	Name of Director	Designation	Category
1.	Capt. Thomas Wilfred Pinto	Chairman and Managing Director	Executive, Non-Independent Director
2.	Mr. Sujit Govindrao Parsatwar	Director	Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director
3.	Mr. Sumit Rajendra Kumar Maheshwari	Nominee Director	Nominee Director
4.	Mr. Uday Manohar Gore	Director	Non-Executive, Independent Director
5.	Mr. Anil Laxman Devli	Casual Vacancy Director	Non-Executive, Independent Director
6.	Ms. Sanjeevlata Samdani	Director	Non-Executive, Independent Director

As per the provisions of the Act, Independent Directors shall not be liable to retire by rotation. The Independent Directors of your Company have given the certificate of independence to your Company stating that they meet the criteria of independence as mentioned under Section 149(6) of the Act. In the opinion of the Board, all the Independent Directors are persons of integrity and possess relevant expertise and experience to effectively discharge their duties as Independent Directors of the Company.

During the year under review, the Non-Executive Directors of the Company had no pecuniary relationship or transactions with the Company, other than sitting fees and reimbursement of expenses incurred by them for the purpose of attending meetings of the Board/Committee of the Company.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 203 of the Act, the Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) of the Company as on March 31, 2022 were:

Capt. Thomas Wilfred Pinto - Chairman and Managing Director

Mr. Clayton Lawrence Pinto - Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Warren Pinto - Chief Financial Officer and

Mr. Jay Parekh - Company Secretary.

(a) Inductions

Mr. Anil Laxman Devli was appointed to the Board as a casual vacancy director (independent) effective August 20, 2021 subject to shareholder's approval to fill the casual vacancy caused by resignation of Mr. Madhukar Mulky Kamath and shall hold the office on the date up to which Mr. Madhukar Mulky Kamath would have held i.e., September 30, 2024. In the opinion of the Board, he brings experience working with national and regional governments, quasi-governmental agencies as well as government owned companies. He is an active member of working groups and Boards of Govt. of India, the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways and maritime think tanks. The Board recommends his appointment to the shareholders.

Ms. Sanjeevlata Samdani was appointed to the Board as an Independent Director for a term of 5 years effective from February 06, 2021 vide an ordinary resolution passed by members at the 19th Annual General Meeting of the Company. In the opinion of the Board, she is a well-respected professional who brings a wealth of experience and financial acumen to the SISL Board. Her vast experience in the realm of corporate governance will greatly benefit the Company.

(b) Reappointments

The members at the 19th Annual General Meeting held on September 30, 2021, approved the re-appointment of Capt. Thomas Wilfred Pinto as 'Managing Director' of the Company for a term of 5 years with effect from April 01, 2022 and liable to retire by rotation.

Mr. Sujit Govindrao Parsatwar shall retire by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment. Re-appointment of Mr. Sujit Govindrao Parsatwar as a 'Director retiring by rotation' require members' approval at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The Board of Directors, on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, has recommended his re-appointment.

(c) Resignations

During the year under review, Dr. Leena Metylda Pinto tendered her resignation from the post of Wholetime Director vide her resignation letter dated August 18, 2021 effective from the end of business hours of August 31, 2021.

Mr. Madhukar Mulky Kamath & Mr. Darshan Pradeep Upadhyay, Non-executive Independent Directors also tendered their resignations from the directorship of the company due to personal reasons and pre-occupancy only.

The Board of Directors placed on record the valuable services rendered by Dr. Leena Metylda Pinto, Mr. Madhukar Mulky Kamath & Mr. Darshan Pradeep Upadhyay during their tenure with the Company.

STATEMENT ON DECLARATION GIVEN BY THE INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS UNDER SECTION 149 (6) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

During the year, all the Independent Directors have met the requirements specified under Section 149(6) of the Act for holding the position of 'Independent Director' and necessary declaration from each Independent Director under Section 149 (7) of the Act read with Rule 6 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014are also obtained from all the Independent Director of your Company.

The Company has received declarations from all the Independent Directors of the Company confirming that:
a) they meet the criteria of independence prescribed under the Act and the Listing Regulations; and
b) they have registered their names in the Independent Directors' Databank.

In view of the above provisions, your Company has following Independent Directors on the date of this report:

Sr. No.	Name of the Independent Director	Date of Appointment
1.	Mr. Uday Manohar Gore	August 17, 2017
2.	Ms. Sanjeevlata Samdani	February 06, 2021
3.	Mr. Anil Laxman Devli	August 20, 2021

ANNUAL EVALUATION BY THE BOARD OF ITS OWN PERFORMANCE AND THAT OF ITS COMMITTEES AND INDIVIDUAL DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors has carried out an annual evaluation of its own performance, board committees, and individual directors pursuant to the provisions of the Act.

The performance of the board was evaluated by the Board after seeking inputs from all the directors on the basis of criteria such as the board composition and structure, effectiveness of board processes, information and functioning, etc.

The performance of the committees was evaluated by the Board after seeking inputs from the committee members on the basis of criteria such as the composition of committees, effectiveness of committee meetings, etc.

In a separate meeting of independent directors, performance of non-independent directors, the Board as a whole and Chairman of the Company was evaluated, taking into account the views of executive directors and non-executive directors.

The Board and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee reviewed the performance of individual directors on the basis of criteria such as the contribution of the individual director to the board and committee meetings like preparedness on the issues to be discussed, meaningful and constructive contribution and inputs in meetings, etc.

Performance evaluation of independent directors was done by the entire Board, excluding the independent director being evaluated.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD & ITS COMMITTEES

During the year, 6 meetings of the Board were held with maximum interval between any two Board Meetings was well within the maximum allowed gap of 120 days or 180 days as allowed by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide

General Circular No. 08/2021 dated May 03, 2021. The Board Meetings of the Company are governed by a structured agenda. The Board members, in consultation with the majority of the members, may bring up any matter for the consideration of the Board. All items on the Agenda are backed by comprehensive background information to enable the Board to take informed decisions.

The Board meets at regular intervals to discuss and decide on Company/business policy and strategy apart from other Board businesses. The meetings of the Board are held at the registered office in Mumbai. The Agenda of the Board/Committee Meetings is set by the Company Secretary in consultation with the Chairman and Managing Director of the Company. The Agenda for the Board and Committee Meetings include detailed notes on the items to be discussed at the Meeting to enable the Directors to take an informed decision. Option to participate through video/tele-conferencing facilities are also provided to facilitate Directors travelling or located at other locations to participate in the Meetings.

During the financial year ended March 31, 2022, six Board Meetings and eight committee meetings were held on dates as stated in the table below.

Date of Meetings	Board of Directors	Audit Committee	Corporate Social Responsibility Committee	Nomination and Remuneration Committee	IPO Committee*	Stakeholder Relationship Committee*
31.07.2021	✓	-	-	-	-	-
20.08.2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
01.09.2021	✓	-	-	-	-	-
30.09.2021	✓	✓	-	-	-	-
27.01.2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-
21.03.2022	✓	-	-	-	-	-

* The Board of Directors in its meeting held on September 21, 2022 dissolved the IPO Committee and the Stakeholder Relationship Committee.

The following table shows attendance of Directors and Members at the Board and Committee Meetings for the year ended March 31, 2021. Attendance is presented as number of meetings attended, (including meetings attended through electronic mode) out of the number of meetings required to be attended.

Name of Directors	Board of Directors	Audit Committee	Corporate Social Responsibility Committee	Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Stakeholder Relationship Committee
Capt. Thomas Wilfred Pinto	6/6	N.A.	2/2	N.A.	1/1
Dr. Leena Metylda Pinto #	0/2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Mr. Darshan Pradeep Upadhyay @	1/4	1/2	N.A.	0/1	0/1
Mr. Sujit Govindrao Parsatwar	6/6	3/3	2/2	2/2	1/1
Mr. Madhukar Mulky Kamath $	1/1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Mr. Uday Manohar Gore	6/6	3/3	2/2	2/2	1/1
Mr. Anil Laxman Devli ^	3/4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Mr. Sumit Rajendra Kumar Maheshwari	6/6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Ms. Sanjeevlata Samdani	6/6	3/3	N.A.	2/2	N.A.

\# Resigned from the post of Wholetime Director with effect from end of business hours of August 31, 2021.

@ Resigned from the post of Independent Director with effect from October 19, 2021.
$ Resigned from the post of Independent Director with effect from July 31, 2021.
^ Appointed as Casual Vacancy Director (Independent) to fill the vacancy caused by resignation of Mr. Madhukar Mulky Kamath with effect from August 20, 2021

Notes:
1) N.A. denotes that a particular director was/is not a member of the particular committee.
2) No meeting of the IPO committee was held during the year.

SEPARATE INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The Independent Directors of your Company meet at least once during the financial year without the presence of the Chairman & Managing Director or Executive Director or other Non-Independent Directors or Chief Financial Officer or any other Management Personnel.

These Meetings are conducted in an informal and flexible manner to enable the Independent Directors to discuss matters pertaining to, inter alia, review of performance of Non-Independent Directors and the Board as a whole, review the performance of the Chairman of the Company (taking into account the views of the Executive and Non-Executive Directors), review the performance of the Company, assess the quality, quantity and timeliness of flow of information between the Company Management and the Board that is necessary for the Board to effectively and reasonably perform their duties.

During the financial year ended March 31, 2022, the meeting of independent director was held and validly conducted on March 21, 2022.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

To focus effectively on the issues and ensure expedient resolution of the diverse matters, the Board has constituted a set of Committees with specific terms of reference/scope. The Committees operate as empowered agents of the Board as per their charter/terms of reference. The inputs and details required for their decisions are provided by the executives/management. The resolutions passed/recommended by the all Committees and the minutes of the meetings of all Committees of the Board are placed before the Board for discussions/noting.

During the year, all recommendations of the Committees of the Board have been accepted by the Board. As on date of this report, the Board has the following Committees, the composition of which meets the requirements of the Act:
1) Audit Committee
2) Nomination and Remuneration Committee
3) Corporate Social Responsibility Committee.

The Board of Directors in its meeting held on September 21, 2022 dissolved the Stakeholders Relationship Committee and IPO Committee which were formed primarily considering the listing of equity shares of the Company on recognised stock exchange.

The terms of reference and the role of Committees of the Board are as under:

I. Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company is constituted in line with the provisions of Section 177 of the Act read with the rules made thereunder. The Committee comprises of members who possess financial and accounting expertise/exposure. The Audit Committee presently comprises of Mr. Uday Manohar Gore (Chairman of the Committee), Mr. Sujit Govindrao Parsatwar and Ms. Sanjeevlata Samdani. The Company Secretary of the Company serves as the secretary of the Audit Committee. All the recommendations made by the Audit Committee were accepted by the Board.

During the year under review, Mr. Madhukar Mulky Kamath and Mr. Darshan Pradeep Upadhyay demitted office as a Independent Directors of the Company and consequently ceased to be the chairman and member of the Audit Committee respectively.

The details of the meetings of the Audit Committee along with the attendance of the committee members are provided in 'Meetings of the Board & its Committees' section of this Report.

The Audit Committee of the Company is entrusted with the responsibility to supervise the Company's internal controls and financial reporting process and, inter-alia, performs the following functions:

1) The recommendation for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of auditors of the company.

2) Review and monitor the auditor's independence and performance, and effectiveness of audit process.

3) Examination of the financial statement and the auditors' report thereon.

4) Approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the company with related parties.

5) Scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments.

6) Valuation of undertakings or assets of the company, wherever it is necessary.

7) Evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems.

8) Monitoring the end use of funds raised through public offers and related matters.

9) Oversee 'Whistle Blower Policy' and complaints registered under this policy.

10) Call for the comments of the auditors about internal control systems, the scope of audit, including the observations of the auditors and review of financial statement before their submission to the Board and may also discuss any related issues with the internal and statutory auditors and the management of the company.

11) To investigate into any matter in relation to the items specified in (1) to (8) above or referred to it by the Board and for this purpose shall have power to obtain professional advice from external sources and have full access to information contained in the records of the company.

12) Any other related matters as required by law or as recommended by the Board.

II. Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Nomination & Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company has been constituted in accordance with Section 178 of the Act. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is responsible for evaluating the balance of skills, experience, independence, diversity and knowledge on the Board and for drawing up selection criteria, ongoing succession planning and appointment procedures for both internal and external appointments. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee presently comprises of Mr. Uday Manohar Gore (Chairman of the Committee), Mr. Sujit Govindrao Parsatwar and Ms. Sanjeevlata Samdani. The Company Secretary of the Company serves as the secretary of the Audit Committee. All the recommendations made by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee were accepted by the Board.

The role of Nomination and Remuneration Committee, inter-alia, includes:

1) Identify persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down, recommend to the Board their appointment and removal. Further it has been attached with a wider responsibility of carrying out evaluation of every director's performance. Formulate the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend to the Board a policy, relating to the remuneration for the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees.

2) Recommend to Board the appointment and removal of directors and key managerial personnel.

3) Specify the manner for effective evaluation of performance of Board, its committees and individual directors to be carried out either by the Board, by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee or by an independent external agency and review its implementation and compliance.

4) Recommend to the Board a policy, relating to the remuneration for the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees.

III. Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company is constituted in accordance with Section 135 of the Act and the rules made thereunder. The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee presently comprises of Capt. Thomas Wilfred Pinto (Chairman of the Committee), Mr. Sujit Govindrao Parsatwar and Mr. Uday Manohar Gore.

The scope and functions of Corporate Social Responsibility Committee is in accordance with Section 135 of the Act. Its terms of reference include the following:

1) To formulate and recommend to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy which will indicate the activities to be undertaken by the Company in accordance with Schedule VII of the Act;

2) To review and recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on activities to be undertaken by the Company;

3) To monitor the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the Company from time to time; and

4) Any other matter as the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee may deem appropriate after approval of the Board of Directors or as may be directed by the Board of Directors from time to time.

STATUTORY AUDITORS

Pursuant to Section 139 of the Act and Rules made thereunder, the Company at its 18th Annual General Meeting held on September 30, 2020 appointed M/s. S R B C & Co. LLP (Firm registration number 324982E/E300003) for second term as the Statutory Auditors of the Company for a period of 5 years from the conclusion of 18th Annual General Meeting until the conclusion of 23rd Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in the year 2025. The Company has received confirmation from the Auditors that they are eligible to continue as the statutory auditors of the Company.

Pursuant to amendments in Section 139 of the Act, the requirements to place the matter relating to such appointment for ratification by Members at every Annual General Meeting has been done away with.

The Reports given by M/s. S R B C & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants on the standalone and consolidated financial statements of the Company for Financial Year 2021-22 forms part of the financial statements. The Auditors' Report does not contain any qualification, reservation, adverse remark or disclaimer. The Notes on financial statement referred to in the Auditors' Report are self-explanatory and do not call for any further comments.

SECRETARIAL AUDITORS

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Act read with the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, your Company appointed M/s. Jaiprakash R. Singh & Associates, Company Secretaries to undertake the Secretarial Audit of your Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2022.

The Secretarial Audit Report of your Company is annexed herewith as "Annexure 3".

INTERNAL AUDITORS

In terms of section 138 of the Act read with rule 13 of the Companies(Accounts) Rules, 2014 on the recommendation of Audit Committee, the Board of Directors has re-appointed M/s. Shah Shroff & Associates, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration Number: 0128920W) as the Internal Auditor of the Company for the financial year 2022-23.

COST RECORDS

In accordance with Section 148 (1) of the Act and any amendments thereto, the Company is not required to maintain cost records in respect of the activities carried on by your Company hence there is no applicability of maintaining cost records or carry out cost audit.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the period under review, all transactions entered into by the Company with the Related Parties were at arm's length and in the ordinary course of business and adhered to the applicable provisions of the Act. There were no significant related party transactions made by your Company with Promoters, Directors or Key Managerial Personnel etc. which had a potential conflict with the interest of your Company at large or which warrant approval of the shareholder. Suitable disclosure required under the Accounting Standard (Ind AS 24) have been made in the notes to the Financial Statement.

The Company did not have any contracts or arrangements with related parties in terms of Section 188(1) of the Act. Also, there were no material related party contracts entered into by the Company during the year under review. Accordingly, the disclosure of related party transactions as required under Section 134(3)(h) of the Act in Form AOC-2 is not applicable to the Company for FY 2021-22 and hence does not form part of this Report.

In line with the requirements of the Act, your Company has formulated a Policy on Related Party Transactions which is also available on the Company's website at http://www.sishipping.com/docs/related_party_transactions.pdf. The Policy intends to ensure that proper reporting, approval and disclosure processes are in place for all transactions between the Company and Related Parties.

AWARDS AND ACCREDITATIONS

During the year under review, the Company received the following awards/accreditation at the International 8th Samudra Manthan Awards 2021:

1) Emerging Shipping Company of the year
2) Deal of the year
3) Outstanding Ship Owner – Manning Company of the year

The Chairman and Managing Director of the Company – Capt. Thomas Wilfred Pinto has been awarded Ship/Logistics Professional of the year award at the International 8th Samudra Manthan Awards 2021.

COMPLIANCE WITH SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

The Company has complied with Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India on Board Meetings and General Meetings.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT & TRAINING

At SISL, employees are its prime assets and a vital key to its success. The company is committed to creating a professional culture to nurture and enable people to grow in their careers alongside Company's success. The company constantly strives to strengthen its manpower in alignment with the business needs and continue to engage them through various initiatives in the realm of learning & development opportunities, reward & recognition, employee engagement activities and career growth.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT THE WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION & REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

With a view to create safe workplace, your Company has formulated and implemented Sexual Harassment (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Policy in accordance with the requirement of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. The policy can be found on the website of the Company at http://www.sishipping.com/docs/anti_sexual.pdf. For the purpose of handling and addressing complaints regarding sexual harassment, your Company has constituted Internal Complaint Committee with an external lady representative (who has the requisite experience in this area) as a member of the Committee. To build awareness in this area, your Company also conducts awareness programmes within the organisation.

During the year, no complaints with allegations of sexual harassment were received by the Company.

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

In terms of the provisions of Section 197(12) of the Act read with Rules 5(2) and 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, a statement showing the names of the top ten employees in terms of remuneration drawn and names and other particulars of the employees drawing remuneration in excess of the limits set out in the said rules forms part of this Report as "Annexure 1".

ANNUAL RETURN

Annual Return in Form MGT-7 as required under Section 92(3) of the Act read with Rule 12 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 has been placed on the website of the Company and can be accessed at www.sishipping.com.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ACTIVITIES

Your Company has always been conscious of its role as a good corporate citizen and strives to fulfil this role by running its business with utmost care for the environment and all the stakeholders. Your Company looks at Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities as significant tool to contribute to the society.

The Board of Directors of your Company has constituted a Committee of Directors, known as the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee comprising of Capt. Thomas Wilfred Pinto (Chairman), Mr. Sujit Govindrao Parsatwar and Mr. Uday Manohar Gore to steer its CSR activities.

Copy of the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of your Company as recommended by the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee and approved by the Board is available on the website of your Company at http://www.sishipping.com/docs/csr.pdf.

During the financial year 2021-22, Rs. 1,43,83,654/- (Rupees One Crore Forty Three Lakhs Eighty Three Thousand Six Hundred and Fifty Four Only) were contributed by your Company either directly or through various implementing agencies for undertaking CSR activities as per the provisions of Section 135 of the Act.

The Annual Report on CSR activities is enclosed herewith as "Annexure 4".

SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS

There are no significant and material orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and the Company's operations in future.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

As required under Section 134(3)(c) & Section 134(5) of the Act, the Board of Directors of the Company confirms that:

1) In preparation of the annual accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2021, the applicable accounting

standards have been followed and there are no material departures.

2) They have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit of the Company for that period.

3) They have taken proper and sufficient care towards the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

4) They have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis.

5) They have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws, and such systems are adequate and operating effectively.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS AFFECTING FINANCIAL POSITION BETWEEN THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR AND DATE OF THIS REPORT

There have been no material changes and commitments which affect the financial position of the Company that have occurred between the end of the financial year to which the financial statements relate and the date of this report.

PROCEEDING PENDING UNDER THE INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE, 2016

During the year under review, no application was made or any proceeding was pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

ONE-TIME SETTLEMENT AND VALUATION

The Company has not made any one-time settlement with any Banks or Financial Institutions.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The additional information required to be given under the Act and the Rules made thereunder, has been laid out in the Notes attached to and forming part of the Financial Statements. The Notes to the Financial Statements referred to the Auditors' Report are self-explanatory and therefore do not call for any further explanation.

GREEN INITIATIVE

By virtue of MCA Circular Nos. 17/2011 and 18/2011 dated 21st April, 2011 and 29th April, 2011 respectively, read with Rule 11 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, service of documents may be made to Members through electronic mode. We therefore appeal to the Members to be a part of the said 'Green Initiative'.

APPRECIATIONS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Your Directors express their sincere thanks to all customers, charterers, vendors, investors, shareholders, shipping agents, bankers, insurance companies, protection and indemnity clubs, consultants and advisors for their continued support throughout the year. Your Directors also sincerely acknowledge the significant contributions made by all the employees through their dedicated services to your Company. A special mention needs to be made about the shipboard personnel who have soldiered tirelessly to keep global supply chain open even in the phase of the Covid-19 pandemic. Your Directors look forward to their continued support.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

Statements in the Director's Report describing the Company's objectives, expectations or predictions, may be forward looking within the meaning of applicable laws and regulations. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed in the statement. Important factors that could influence the Company's operations include: global and domestic demand and supply conditions, availability of critical materials and their cost, changes in government policies and tax laws, economic development of the country, and other factors which are material to the business operations of the Company.

On behalf of the Board of Directors
SEVEN ISLANDS SHIPPING LIMITED

Capt. Thomas Wilfred Pinto
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN: 00053721

Date: September 21, 2022
Place: Mumbai

Registered Office:
Suite 3A, 3B & 4, Level 8, Times Square,
Andheri-Kurla Road, Andheri (East),
Mumbai 400 059.
CIN: U61100MH2002PLC135732
Tel: +91 22 4225 4225
Fax: +9122 4225 4226
E-mail: sevenislands@sishipping.com
Website: www.sishipping.com

ANNEXURE 1

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES
Information as per Rule 5 (2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

Below is a list of employees who have served their services to the Company for the full financial year and remuneration of not less than Rupees One Crore & Two Lakh or have served the Company for less than a year and received remuneration of not less than Rupees Eight Lakhs & Fifty Thousand per month:

Sl. No	Name / Designation / Age of the employee	Remuneration received during the Financial Year (In Rs.)	Qualifications	Experience of the employee	Details of last employment before joining to the Company	Date of commencement of employment
1.	# Capt. Thomas Wilfred Pinto, Designation: Chairman and Managing Director Age: 63 Years	5,47,96,451	Master Mariner (Foreign Going)	40 Years	Mercator Lines Limited	02/05/2002
2.	# Clayton Lawrence Pinto Designation: Chief Executive Officer Age: 30 Years	1,22,50,000	Master in International Shipping & MSc in Science	7 Years	Not Applicable	01/07/2019
3.	* Chalapati Rao Bagadi Designation: Age: 37 Years	61,20,000	B.E. Marine Engineer	7 Years	Inchcape Shipping Services	08/07/2017
4.	* Capt. Ateeq Ur Rehman Khan Designation: Master Age: 52 Years	55,82,067	Master Mariner (Foreign Going)	7 Years	Orient Ship Management And Manning Private Limited	27/09/2021
5.	* Mohan Sadashiva Marathe Designation: Chief Engineer Age: 56 Years	53,11,533	B.E. Marine Engineer	8 Years	Red Sea Marine Services LLC	08/09/2021
6.	* Capt. Harmohan Singh Designation: Master Age: 63 Years	50,81,665	Master Mariner (Foreign Going)	15 Years	Wilhelmsen Ship Management (India) Private Limited	28/10/2021
7.	* Mahesh Manohar Gole Designation: Chief Engineer Age: 50 Years	40,14,500	B.E. Marine Engineer	3 Years	Qatar Gas Transport Company Limited (Nakilat)	27/09/2021
8.	* Rajesh Kumar Jain Designation: Chief Engineer Age: 61 Years	36,30,000	B.E. Marine Engineer	5 Years	Synergy Oceanic Services India Pvt Ltd	23/12/2021
9.	* Capt. Nimish Raghunath Pradhan Designation: Master Age: 58 Years	24,85,000	Master Mariner (Foreign Going)	20 Years	Goodwood Ship Management Pte Ltd	27/03/2021
10.	* Capt. Rustomkhan Tadvi Designation: Master Age: 60 Years	21,46,667	Master Mariner (Foreign Going)	11 Years	ITM Tanker Management Private Limited	03/02/2022

* Employed for the part of the year on contractual basis.
\# Nature of employment is non-contractual.

NOTES:

1. Percentage of equity shares held by the employees in the Company within the meaning of Rule 5(2)(iii) of The Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014: N.A.
2. Remuneration received 'Gross' includes Salary, Allowances, Bonus/Commission, Company's contribution to Provident Fund, RPFC Pension Fund, Superannuation Fund, National Pension Scheme and taxable value of perquisites.

3. In the case of Shore-Staff, other terms and conditions are as per Company's service rules whereas for Floating Staff they are as per agreements with Maritime Union of India/National Union of Seafarers of India.
4. In addition to the above remuneration, employees are entitled to gratuity in accordance with the Company's rules.
5. Capt. Thomas Wilfred Pinto, Chairman and Managing Director & Mr. Clayton Lawrence Pinto, Chief Executive Officer of the Company are related to each other as father and son.
6. None of the other employees is related to any Director of the Company.

ANNEXURE 2

FORM NO. AOC -1

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/associate companies/joint ventures

Part "A": Subsidiaries

(Rs. In crores)

1.	Sl. No.	1.
2.	Name of the subsidiary	Seven Islands Maritime Training Foundation
3.	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	April 01, 2021 to March 31, 2022
4.	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries.	Indian Rupees (INR)
5.	Share capital	0.15
6.	Reserves & surplus	1.77
7.	Total assets	22.35
8.	Total Liabilities	20.42
9.	Investments	-
10.	Turnover	-
11.	Profit before taxation	(0.95)
12.	Provision for taxation	-
13.	Profit after taxation	(0.95)
14.	Proposed Dividend	Not Applicable
15.	% of shareholding	100%

Note:

Seven Islands Maritime Training Foundation is yet to commence operations.

Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures : Not Applicable

For & On behalf of the Board
Seven Islands Shipping Limited

Capt. Thomas Wilfred Pinto
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN: 00053721

Place: Mumbai
Date : September 21, 2022

JAIPRAKASH R SINGH & ASSOCIATES

Company Secretaries

CS Jaiprakash R Singh

B.Com., FCS

Form No. MR-3
Secretarial Audit Report
For The Financial Year Ended 31st March, 2022
[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule No.9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members
Seven Islands Shipping Limited,
Suite 3A, 3B &4, Level 8, B Wing,
Times Square,Andheri- Kurla Road,
Andheri (E),Mumbai 400 059.

I have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by SEVEN ISLANDS SHIPPING LIMITED CIN U61100MH2002PLC135732 (hereinafter called "the Company").Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the Company's books, papers, minutes books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, it's officers, agents and authorised representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, I hereby report that in my opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31.03.2022, complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the company has proper board process and compliance mechanism in place to the extent in the manner and subject to the reporting made herein after:

1. I have examined the books, papers, minutes books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31.03.2022 according to the provisions of:

    I. The Companies Act, 2013 (**the Act**) and the Rules made thereunder,

    II. The Securities Contracts (Regulations) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and rules made thereunder

    III. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder, -To the extent applicable

214,Swastik Disa Corporate Park, LBS Marg, Ghatkopar West, Mumbai 400086

Cellno.9892741823/8850415425 Email: jpofficemumbai@yahoo.in

IV. The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, ~~Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings,~~

II. The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):-

a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011; - Not applicable
b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992; - Not applicable
c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009; - Not applicable
d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999;- Not Applicable
e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008; - Not applicable
f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 – To the extent applicable
g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009; - Not applicable
h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 1998; - Not applicable
i) The Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirement), 2015- Not applicable

III. Other applicable laws:
a) The Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948;
b) Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 and other industry specific laws applicable to the Company as per the representations made by the management.
c) Employee Provident Fund Act, 1952
d) Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
e) The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
f) Maritime Laws
g) Merchant Shipping (Carriage of Cargo) Rules, 1995
h) Admiralty (Jurisdiction and Settlement of Maritime Claims) Act, 2017
i) Indian Carriage of Goods by Sea Act,1952, as amended
j) Multimodal Transportation of Goods Act, 1993
k) Marine Insurance Act, 1963
l) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
m) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
n) Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
o) Seamen's Provident Fund Act, 1966
p) Merchant Shipping (Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage) Rules,2008 as amended

q) Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Pollution by Oil from Ships) Rules, 2010 as amended
r) The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

The above are the other applicable laws of the Company and this audit has not cover all the above laws.

I have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the **Secretarial Standards** issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India. (SS-1 and SS-2).

During the period under review, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above.

I have relied on the representation made by the Company and heads for systems and mechanism formed by the Company for compliances under other applicable Acts, Laws and Regulations to the Company.

2. I further report that the Company has, in my opinion, complied with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Rules made under that Companies Act, 2013 as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, with regard to:
   a) maintenance of various statutory registers and documents and making necessary entries therein;
   b) forms, returns, documents and resolutions required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies and the Central Government;
   c) service of documents by the Company on its Members, Auditors and the Registrar of Companies;
   d) notice of Board meetings and Committee meetings of Directors;
   e) the meetings of Directors and Committees of Directors including passing of resolutions by circulation;
   f) the 19th Annual General Meeting held on 30th September, 2021;
   g) No Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held during the year.
   h) Minutes of proceedings of General Meetings and the meetings of the Board and its Committee;
   i) Approvals of the Members, the Board of Directors, the Committees of Directors and the government authorities, wherever required;
   j) Transfers of share have been approved by the company within stipulated time.

3. I further report that:

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors and a Woman Director. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act. There were changes in the Board due to Resignation of Mr. Madhukar Kamath, Independent Director, Mr. Darshan Upadhyay, Independent Director, and Dr. Leena Metylda Pinto, Whole Time

Director and appointment of Mr. Anil Devli to fill casual vacancy as an Independent Director of the Company.

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent generally at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

Majority decision is carried through and none of the members have expressed their dissent.

4. I further report that:

Based on the information received and records maintained there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

The following events have occurred during the year:
1) The approval received from Securities and Exchange Board of India by the Company to list its equity securities has expired.
2) The Company have pent Rs. 1, 43, 83,654/- towards CSR expenses as against CSR Liability of Rs. 1, 42, 21,473/- as per section 135 read with Schedule VII of Companies Act, 2013.
3) The Board of Directors has approved the transfer of :
   (a) 4,050 equity shares by a non-promoter shareholder to a promoter shareholder.
   (b) inter-se transfer of 41,90,500 equity shares among promoters

Note:

1. **The qualification, reservation or adverse remarks, if any, are explicitly stated at the relevant paragraphs above to the audit report.**

For Jaiprakash R Singh & Associates

JAIPRAKASH
RAMCHARITRA
SINGH

Digitally signed by JAIPRAKASH RAMCHARITRA SINGH
DN: c=IN, o=Personal,
pseudonym=ce263c8653e73c5309efa452c8f094d048940dc13147a02cb4f91c2fe041f2c5, postalCode=400077,
st=MAHARASHTRA,
serialNumber=1abde65fcd165aaa27fbc7aca3ead9786119d4f91e393e82de0a0fc35f649a60, cn=JAIPRAKASH RAMCHARITRA SINGH
Date: 2022.06.27 19:17:12 +05'30'

CS Jaiprakash Singh
Proprietor
FCS No.:7391
C P No.:4412
Place: Mumbai
Date: 27.06.2022
UDIN: F007391D000535721

'ANNEXURE A'

To,

The Members

Seven Islands Shipping Limited,
Suite 3A, 3B & 4, Level 8, B Wing, Times Square,
Andheri- Kurla Road, Andheri (E),
Mumbai 400 059.

Our report of even date is to read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.

2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in the Secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.

4. Wherever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events, etc.

5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of the management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.

6. The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For Jaiprakash R Singh & Associates

JAIPRAKASH
RAMCHARITRA SINGH

Digitally signed by JAIPRAKASH RAMCHARITRA SINGH
DN: c=IN, o=Personal,
pseudonym=ce263c8653e73c5309efa452c8f094d048940dc13147a02cb4f91c2fe041f2c5, postalCode=400077, st=MAHARASHTRA,
serialNumber=1abde65fcd165aaa27fbc7aca3ead9786119d4f91e393e82de0a0fc35f649a60, cn=JAIPRAKASH RAMCHARITRA SINGH
Date: 2022.06.27 19:17:54 +05'30'

CS Jaiprakash Singh
Proprietor
FCS No.:7391
C P No.:4412
Place: Mumbai
Date: 27.06.2022
UDIN: F007391D000535721

ANNEXURE 4

Annual Report on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities for the financial year 2021-22

[Pursuant to clause (o) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 9 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility) Rules, 2014]

1. A brief outline of the company's CSR policy

As an integral part of our commitment to good corporate citizenship, we at Seven Islands Shipping Limited ("SISL") believe in actively assisting in improvement of the quality of life of people in communities, giving preference to local areas around our business operations. Towards achieving long-term stakeholder value creation, we shall always continue to respect the interests of and be responsive towards our key stakeholders - the communities, especially those from socially and economically backward groups, the underprivileged and marginalized; and the society at large. In order to leverage the demographic dividend of our country, SISL's Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR") efforts shall focus on Health, Education and livelihood development for relevant target groups, ensuring diversity and giving preference to needy and deserving communities inhabiting rural and urban India. CSR at SISL strives to achieve greater impacts, outcomes and outputs of our CSR projects and programmes by judicious investment and utilization of financial and human resources, engaging in like-minded stakeholder partnerships for higher outreach benefitting more lives. The stakeholders can find SISL's CSR Policy on the weblink https://www.sishipping.com/docs/CSR_Policy.pdf.

Further, SISL is open to supporting organisations across India and will be keen to support interventions that address the needs of vulnerable, marginalised and low-income population in rural and urban areas. SISL will continue to support NGOs in education, health and livelihood development. Through long-term partnerships, we hope to touch and transform the lives of those communities who are at the bottom of the pyramid. Furthermore, the SISL team will explore opportunities for employee engagement initiatives and make volunteerism a key element of its CSR journey.

Conforming to the activities as mentioned under Schedule VII, Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, SISL's focus areas are:

a) **Education**: SISL is committed to support initiatives that aim to improve the quality of education, with a focus on building capacities of young minds across India.
b) **Health**: SISL aims to improve health outcomes for needy and deserving communities at large. Such initiatives include assisting the economically backward groups for preventive health care.
c) **Livelihoods**: SISL aims to enhance livelihood opportunities for women and youth by supporting organisations that focus on skill building. In addition to the focus areas, SISL is open to consider need based support to other priority areas mentioned under Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

In terms of governance and roles and responsibilities, the CSR governance structure at SISL comprises three levels: Board of Directors, CSR Committee and Management Sustainable Committee.

2. The Composition of the CSR Committee

Corporate Social Responsibility Committee comprises of the following directors:

Sr. No.	Name of Director	Designation/Nature of Directorship	No. of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	No. of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1.	Capt. Thomas Wilfred Pinto	Chairman of the Committee - Executive Director	2	2
2.	Mr. Sujit Govindrao Parsatwar	Member of the Committee - Non-executive Director	2	2
3.	Mr. Uday Manohar Gore	Member of the Committee – Independent Director	2	2

3. **Provide the web-link where composition of CSR committee, CSR policy and CSR projects approved by the Board are disclosed on the website of the Company:**

Composition of CSR committee	https://www.sishipping.com/docs/Composition_of_Committees.pdf
CSR Policy	https://www.sishipping.com/docs/CSR_Policy.pdf
CSR projects approved by the Board	https://www.sishipping.com/docs/CSR_Annual_Action_Plan_2021-22.pdf

4. **Provide the details of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable (attach the report):** Not Applicable

5. **Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance to sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and amount required for set-off or the financial year, if any :**

Sr. No.	Financial Year	Amount available for set-off from preceding financial years (in Rs.)	Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any (in Rs.)
Not Applicable			

6. **Average net profit of the company as per section 135(5) (calculated for 3 preceding financial years i.e. F.Y. 2018-19, F.Y. 2019-20 & F.Y. 2020-21):** Rs. 71,10,73,655/-

7. (a) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5): Rs. 1,42,21,473/-
   (b) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programs or activities of the previous financial years: Nil
   (c) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any: Not Applicable
   (d) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b+7c): Rs. 1,42,21,473/-

8. (a) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:

Total amount spent for the financial year (in Rs.)	Amount Unspent (in Rs.)				
	Total amount transferred to Unspent CSR account as per section 135(6)		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5)		
	Amount	Date of Transfer	Name of the fund	Amount	Date of Transfer
1,43,83,654	Nil	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Nil	Not Applicable

(b) Details of CSR amount spent against ongoing projects for the financial year:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII of the Act	Local Area (Yes/ No)	Location of the Project		Project Duration	Amount allocated for the Project (in Rs.)	Amount spent in the current financial year (in Rs.)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (in Rs.)	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementation through implementing agency	
				State	District						Name	CSR Registration No.
Not Applicable												

(c) Details of CSR amount spent against other than ongoing projects for the financial year:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	
Sr. No.	Name of the project	Item from the list of activities in schedule VII to the Act	Local Area (Yes/No)	Location of the project		Amount spent for the project (in Rs).	Mode of Implementation – Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementation - through Implementing Agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR Registration No.
1.	FoodHeals Program	Promoting healthcare, including preventive healthcare	Yes	Maharashtra	Mumbai	18,04,390	No	Cuddles Foundation	CSR00001473
2.	Project Dialysis Rural Reach Program	Promoting healthcare, including preventive healthcare	No-Pan India	-	-	1,00,46,557	No	Fairfax India Charitable Foundation	CSR00005441
3.	St. Elizabeths Hospital	Promoting healthcare, including preventive healthcare	Yes	Maharashtra	Mumbai	5,00,000	Yes	N.A.	N.A.
4.	Divine Retreat Centre	Promoting healthcare, including preventive healthcare	No	Kerala	Thrissur	15,32,707	Yes	N.A.	N.A.
5.	Expansion of Department of Immunology	Promoting healthcare, including preventive healthcare	Yes	Maharashtra	Mumbai	5,00,000	No	Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children	CSR00000813
	TOTAL					1,43,83,654			

(d) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads: Nil

(e) Amount spent of Impact Assessment, if applicable: Not Applicable

(f) Total amount spent for the financial year (8b+8c+8d+8e): Rs. 1,43,83,654/-

(g) Excess amount for set off, if any:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount (in Rs.)
1.	Two percent of average profit of the Company as per Section 135(5)	1,42,21,473
2.	Total amount spent for financial year	1,43,83,654
3.	Excess amount spent for the financial year (2-1)	1,62,181
4.	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	Nil
5.	Amount available for set-off in succeeding financial years (3-4)	1,62,181

9. (a) Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years:

Sr. No.	Preceding Financial Year	Amount transferred to unspent CSR Account under Section 135(6) (in Rs.)	Amount spent in the reporting financial year (in Rs.)	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per Section 135(6), if any			Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years (in Rs.)
				Name of the Fund	Amount (in Rs.)	Date of Transfer	
Not Applicable							

(b) Details of CSR amount spent in the financial year for ongoing projects of the preceding financial year(s):

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Sr. No.	Project ID	Name of the Project	Financial year in which the project was commenced	Project Duration	Total amount allocated for the project (in Rs.)	Amount spent on the project in the reporting Financial Year (in Rs.)	Cumulative amount spent at the end of the reporting Financial Year (in Rs.)	Status of the project - Completed /Ongoing
Not Applicable								

10. In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year (asset wise details):

(a) Date of creation or acquisition of the capital asset(s): Not Applicable

(b) Amount of CSR spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset: Nil

(c) Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name such capital asset is registered, their address etc.: Not Applicable

(d) Provide details of the capital asset(s) created or acquired (including complete address and location of capital asset): Not Applicable

(e) Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two percent of the average net profit as per Section 135(5): Not Applicable

Capt. Thomas Wilfred Pinto	**Sujit Govindrao Parsatwar**
Chairman, CSR Committee	Member, CSR Committee
DIN: 00053721	DIN: 01174288

Date: September 21, 2022
Place: Mumbai

SEVEN ISLANDS SHIPPING LTD. MUMBAI

12th Floor, The Ruby
29 Senapati Bapat Marg
Dadar (West)
Mumbai - 400 028, India
Tel : +91 22 6819 8000

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Seven Islands Shipping Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Seven Islands Shipping Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, its profit and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the standalone Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone Ind AS financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone Ind AS financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

(a) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

(b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

(c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

(d) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(e) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Other Matter

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

   (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

   (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement and statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Companies Accounting Standards Rules, 2021 specified under section 133 of the Act; read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

   (g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2022 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;

   (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements - Refer Note 32 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c) Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

vi. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Firoz Pradhan
Partner
Membership Number: 109360

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

UDIN: 22109360ATRQET2620

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: September 21, 2022

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date

Re: Seven Islands Shipping Limited ("the Company")

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and intangibles assets.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.

(c) There is no immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favor of the lessee), held by the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2022.

(e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. As explained to us the inventories were physically verified by the masters of vessel at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification. In our opinion the coverage and the procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. No discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed in respect of such physical verification.

(b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets, however the Company has not availed the same during the year. Consequently, the Company has not submitted quarterly returns / statements with such banks or financial institutions and accordingly the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) (a) During the year the Company has provided loans to Subsidiary as follows:

Particulars	Loan (Amount in Cr)
Aggregate Amount granted/ provided during the year	
- Subsidiary	14.39
Balance Outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases	
- Subsidiary	14.39

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(b) The terms and conditions of the loans granted are not prejudicial to the Company's interest. The Company has not granted advance in the nature of loan, made investment or provided guarantees or security to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties.

(c) The Company has granted loans during the year to companies where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated. The Company has not granted advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties.

(d) There are no amounts of loans, which are overdue for more than ninety days. The company has not granted advances in the nature of loans granted to companies.

(e) There were no loans granted to companies which had fallen due during the year. The company has not granted advances in the nature of loans granted to companies.

(f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and audit procedures performed by us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities given in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.

(v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Company is not in the business of sale of any goods or provision of such services as prescribed. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases of Goods and Service taxes, professional tax and income tax. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(b) The dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues have not been deposited on account of any dispute, are as follows;

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (Rs.)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Remarks, if any
Finance Act	Service Tax	*9,34,44,068	2010-2011 to 2016-17	Appellate Tribunal	The amount is exclusive of interest and penalty
Finance Act	Service Tax	25,77,154	2011-12	Commissioner Appeals	The amount is exclusive of interest and penalty

*The amount is net of Rs. 1.16 crores which has been pre-deposited with the Appellate Tribunal for filing Appeal

(viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiary.

(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiary. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) No material fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Act has been filed by cost auditor/ secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT - 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year while determining the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures.

(xii) The Company is not a nidhi company as per the provisions of the Act. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.

(xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) There are no other Companies part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year respectively.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 44 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) (a) There are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 45 to the financial statements.

(b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of Companies Act.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Firoz Pradhan
Partner
Membership Number: 109360

UDIN: 22109360ATRQET2620

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: September 21, 2022

S R B C & CO LLP
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Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the standalone Ind AS financial statements of Seven Islands Shipping Limited

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone Ind AS financial statements of Seven Islands Shipping Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143 (10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone Ind AS financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Standalone Ind AS financial statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone Ind AS financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with

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generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone Ind AS financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Standalone Ind AS financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to standalone Ind AS financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone Ind AS financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to standalone Ind AS financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone Ind AS financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone Ind AS financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Firoz Pradhan
Partner
Membership Number: 109360

S R B C & CO LLP
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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

UDIN: 22109360ATRQET2620

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: September 21, 2022

SEVEN ISLANDS SHIPPING LIMITED
STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2022

	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. in crs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. in crs
A	**ASSETS**			
1	**Non-current assets**			
	(a) Property plant and equipment	4A	1,743 88	1,240 44
	(b) Capital work-in-progress	4B	1 08	0 10
	(c) Right of use asset	30	15 32	8 68
	(d) Intangible assets	4C	0 84	0 78
	(e) Financial assets			
	(i) Investment in subsidiary	13	2 87	0 15
	(ii) Others financial assets	5	41 13	33 60
	(f) Tax assets (net)	6	16 97	11 33
	(g) Other non-current assets	12	1 29	1 10
	Total non - current assets		**1,823.38**	**1,296.18**
2	**Current assets**			
	(a) Inventories	7	28 28	16 90
	(b) Contract assets	9	2 79	7 97
	(c) Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	8	100 26	130 14
	(ii) Trade receivables	9	39 52	85 83
	(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	40.17	173.31
	(iv) Other bank balances	11	172 85	159 45
	(v) Others financial assets	5	11 87	12 66
	(d) Other current assets	12	56 10	62 20
	Total current assets		**451.84**	**648.46**
	Total assets		**2,275.22**	**1,944.64**
B	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
1	**Equity**			
	(a) Equity share capital	14	57 23	57 23
	(b) Other Equity	15	939 99	856 68
	Total equity		**997.22**	**913.91**
2	**Non-current liabilities**			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Long-term borrowings	16	891 73	742 04
	(ia) Lease liabilities	17	8 60	4 68
	Total Non-current liabilities		**900.33**	**746.72**
3	**Current liabilities**			
	(a) Contract liability		0 27	1 07
	(b) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Short-term borrowings	16	251.70	203.30
	(ia) Lease liabilities	17	3 68	2 17
	(ii) Trade payables	19		
	(A) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		6.42	2 97
	(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		38 84	33.61
	(iii) Other financial liabilities	17	67.19	34 95
	(c) Provisions	18	1.35	0.94
	(d) Other current liabilities	20	8 22	5.01
			377.67	**284.01**
	Total equity and liabilities		**2,275.22**	**1,944.64**
	Summary of significant accounting policies	3		

As per our Report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number : 324982E/E300003

per Firoz Pradhan
Partner
Membership No 109360

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Seven Islands Shipping Limited

Capt. Thomas W. Pinto
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00053721

Mr. Clayton Pinto
Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Sajit Parsatwar
Director
DIN 01174288

Jayarekh.

Mr. Jay Parekh
Company Secretary
Membership No A47580

Mr. Warren Pinto
Chief Financial Officer

SEVEN ISLANDS SHIPPING LIMITED MUMBAI

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 September 2022

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 September 2022

SEVEN ISLANDS SHIPPING LIMITED
STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

	Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended March 31, 2022 Rs. in crs	Year Ended March 31, 2021 Rs. in crs
	INCOME			
I	Revenue from contracts with customer	21	724.26	822.37
II	Other income	22	59.79	111.73
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**784.05**	**934.10**
IV	**EXPENSES**			
	Purchase of fuel oil and other inventories	23	68.34	74.47
	Operating expenses	24	231.86	269.28
	(Increase)/ decrease in inventories	25	(11.38)	4.06
	Employee benefit expenses	26	30.17	21.83
	Depreciation and amortization expense	27	240.99	369.85
	Finance costs	28	68.07	40.26
	Other expenses	29	67.87	36.11
	Total expenses (IV)		**695.92**	**815.87**
V	Profit before tax (III-IV)		**88.13**	**118.24**
VI	Tax expense:			
	(1) Tonnage tax		1.49	1.53
	(2) Current tax		3.34	2.71
	(3) Deferred tax		-	-
	(4) Adjustment of tax of earlier years		-	0.46
VII	Profit for the year from operations (V-VI)		**83.30**	**113.54**
VIII	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Other Comprehensive Income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
	Re-measurement gains/(loss) on defined benefit plans*		-	(0.58)
	Income tax relating to above		-	-
	Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax		-	**(0.58)**
IX	Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**83.30**	**112.96**
X	Earnings per equity share:	31		
	Basic and Diluted		14.56	19.84
	Summary of significant accounting policies	3		

*The amount is less than INR 1 lakh

The accompanying notes are an integral part of Financial Statements
As per our Report of even date.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number : 324982E/E300003

per Firoz Pradhan
Partner
Membership No. 109360

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 September 2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Seven Islands Shipping Limited

Capt. Thomas W. Pinto
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00053721

Mr. Clayton Pinto
Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Sujit Parsatwar
Director
DIN: 01174288

Mr. Jay Parekh
Company Secretary
Membership No. A47580

Mr. Warren Pinto
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 September 2022

SEVEN ISLANDS SHIPPING LIMITED
STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(a) Equity Share Capital

	As at			
	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
		Rs. in crs		Rs. in crs
Balance at the beginning of year	57,227,550	57.23	57,227,550	57.23
Add: Issue of share capital	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**57,227,550**	**57.23**	**57,227,550**	**57.23**

(b) Other Equity

	Reserves & Surplus				OCI	Total
	General reserve	Tonnage tax reserve under section 115VT of the Income Tax Act, 1961	Securities premium	Surplus/ (deficit) in the statement of profit and loss	Re-measurement gains/(loss) on defined benefit plans	
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Balance as at April 1, 2020	93.99	16.86	243.19	389.60	0.08	743.72
Add/Less: Transfer from/to tonnage tax reserve	-	23.65	-	(23.65)	-	-
Add/Less: Transfer from/to general reserve	16.86	(16.86)	-	-	-	-
Net Profit/(Loss) after tax for the year	-	-	-	113.54	(0.58)	112.96
Balance as at April 1, 2021	110.85	23.65	243.19	479.50	(0.50)	856.68
Add/Less: Transfer from/to tonnage tax reserve	-	17.63	-	(17.63)	-	-
Add/Less: Transfer from/to general reserve	23.65	(23.65)	-	-	-	-
Net Profit/(Loss) after tax for the year	-	-	-	83.30	-	83.30
Balance as at March 31, 2022	134.50	17.63	243.19	545.18	(0.50)	939.99
Summary of significant accounting policies	3					

The accompanying notes are an integral part of Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number : 324982E/E300003

per Firoz Pradhan
Partner
Membership No. 109360

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 September 2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Seven Islands Shipping Limited

Capt. Thomas W. Pinto
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00053721

Mr. Sujit Parsatwar
Director
DIN: 01174288

Mr. Clayton Pinto
Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Jay Parekh
Company Secretary
Membership No. A47580

Mr. Warren Pinto
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 September 2022

SEVEN ISLANDS SHIPPING LIMITED
STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022 Rs. in crs	Year Ended March 31, 2021 Rs. in crs
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit before tax	**88.13**	**118.24**
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation	240.99	369.85
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	(38.10)	(73.77)
Exchange difference loss/(gain)- net	(18.75)	(5.92)
Impairment allowance on receivable	0.32	4.65
Bad debts	5.54	0.31
loss/(gain) on derivative contracts	22.01	(19.29)
Interest expense	46.48	35.18
Interest on Lease liability	0.90	0.94
Interest (income)	(7.71)	(8.56)
Insurance claim received	(2.34)	(0.45)
Interest on loan to subsidiary	(0.91)	-
Interest income on Lease deposit	(1.16)	(1.27)
Income from investment	(5.35)	(2.07)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**330.05**	**417.84**
Movements in working capital:		
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	14.06	(13.14)
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions	0.41	0.10
Increase/ (decrease) in other current liabilities	3.21	2.05
Increase/ (decrease) in other financial liabilities	8.76	(0.98)
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables	40.44	(24.44)
Decrease / (increase) in inventories	(11.38)	4.06
Decrease / (increase) in others financial assets	(28.67)	(1.33)
Decrease / (increase) in others current assets	11.29	(6.95)
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	**368.17**	**377.21**
Income tax paid (net of refund)	(10.47)	(7.95)
Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities (a)	**357.70**	**369.27**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of Property, plant, equipment including CWIP and capital advances	(778.01)	(683.69)
Proceeds from sale of Property, plant, equipment	85.30	388.26
Purchase of current investments	(555.08)	(265.38)
Proceeds from sale of current investments	590.32	137.29
Insurance claim received	2.34	0.45
Investments in bank deposits (having original maturity of more than 3 months)	(2.32)	(24.31)
Interest received on bank deposits	5.64	8.37
Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities (b)	**(651.81)**	**(439.01)**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	430.00	496.34
Repayments of long term borrowings	(179.54)	(310.66)
Interest paid	(46.48)	(34.63)
Payment of lease liabilities (including interest)	(3.87)	(3.76)
Net cash flow from/ (used in) financing activities (c)	**200.11**	**147.28**
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (a+b+c)	**(93.99)**	**77.53**

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SEVEN ISLANDS SHIPPING LIMITED ★ MUMBAI ★

SEVEN ISLANDS SHIPPING LIMITED
STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		131.76	54.23
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		37.77	131.76
		(93.99)	77.53
Components of cash and cash equivalents			
Cash on hand		0.92	0.40
With banks			
On current accounts		35.16	168.78
On deposit accounts		4.09	4.13
Total cash and cash equivalents (Note 10)		**40.17**	**173.31**
Less: Bank overdraft (Note 16)		2.40	41.55
		37.77	**131.76**
Summary of significant accounting policies	3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number : 324982E/E300003

per Firoz Pradhan
Partner
Membership No. 109360

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 September 2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Seven Islands Shipping Limited

Capt. Thomas W. Pinto
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00833721

Mr. Clayton Pinto
Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Sujit Parsatwar
Director
DIN: 01174288

Mr. Jay Parekh
Company Secretary
Membership No. A47580

Mr. Warren Pinto
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 September 2022

SEVEN ISLANDS SHIPPING LIMITED MUMBAI

1 Corporate information

Seven Islands Shipping Limited ("the Company" or "SIS") was incorporated on May 2, 2002 as a private Company and was subsequently converted into a public limited Company on June 6, 2003. It is registered under the Directorate General of Shipping, Government of India. The Company is domiciled in India with its registered office at Times Square, Andheri Kurla Road, Andheri (East) - 400059.

The Company is in the business of owning and operating of ocean going ships in the liquid tanker segment both on the Indian coast as well as in international waters.

The Financial statements of Seven Islands Shipping Limited as at March 31 2022 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of directors on 21st September 2022.

2 Basis for preparation

In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company is required to prepare its financial statements under the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation and disclosures requirement of Division II of revised schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III) as applicable to financial statement. Accordingly, the Company has prepared these Financial Statements which comprise the Balance Sheets as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022, and significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements"). The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) through a notification, amended Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 which is applicable from 01 April 2021 and accordingly the presentation for line items in balance sheet is based on the amended schedule III and corresponding numbers as at 31 March 2021 have been regrouped/reclassified.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for the derivative financial instruments and certain financial assets and liabilities (refer Accounting policy for Financial Instrument) which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount required by relevant Ind AS at the end of the reporting period (refer note 38). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR'), except otherwise indicated.
The financial statements are prepared in INR and all the values are rounded off to the nearest crores, except where otherwise stated.
The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the Ind AS financial statements.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:
i) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
iii) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
iv) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
All other assets are classified as non-current.
A liability is current when:
i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
iv) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b Foreign currencies

i Functional and presentation currency

The Company's Ind As Financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency.

ii Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency using the monthly average exchange rates. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year end exchange rates are recognised in Profit or loss. Non monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rate at the date of transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency, remaining unsettled at the year end are translated at closing rates. The difference in translation of long term monetary assets acquired and liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2017 and gains and losses on foreign currency transactions relating to acquisition of depreciable capital assets are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset and depreciated over the balance life of the asset; and in other cases, accumulated in a Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account and amortised over the balance period of such long term asset/liability, by recognition as income or expense but not beyond March 31, 2020. The difference in translation of all other monetary assets and liabilities and realised gains and losses on other foreign currency transactions are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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SEVEN ISLANDS SHIPPING LIMITED MUMBAI

c Property, Plant and Equipment and depreciation

All property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any

The cost of Property, Plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure including brokerage and start-up costs on making the asset ready for its intended use and other incidental expenses

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. When major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Cost of assets not ready for intended use as on the Balance Sheet date, is shown as capital work-in-progress. Advances given towards acquisition of fixed assets outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as Other Non-Current Assets.

Dry docking is considered as a separate component & when a major inspection/ overhaul is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the related property plant and equipements as a replacement cost if the recognition criteria are satisfied. The cost of such major inspection/ overhaul is depreciated separately over the period of thirty months. Upon next major inspection/ overhaul, the costs of new major inspection/ overhaul are added to the asset's cost and any amount remaining from the previous inspection/ overhaul is derecognized. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Depreciation on Property, Plant and equipment is provided to the extent of depreciable amount on the Written Down value (WDV) method,.

Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of Vessels, where useful life is considered as under based on technical evaluation.

The Company has assessed the following useful life to depreciate and amortize on its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets respectively.

Particulars	Useful Lives of the Assets estimated by the management (years)
Vessel (including Gas vessels)*	Date of built - 23 to 30
	Date of acquisition - 10 to 20
Furniture and Fixture	10
Vehicles	8 and 10
Speed Boat	13
Computer	6
Office Equipment	5
Intangible Asset	10

* Estimated useful life of the vessels is considered from the year of build and the second hand vessels acquired by management are depreciated on the estimation of balance useful life as at the date of acquisition. The balance estimated useful life considered for depreciation of second-hand vessels ranges between 5 to 15 years.

Residual value in case of vessels is estimated at ten years moving average of scrap rates.

Based on internal technical assessment and past experience, the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the management expects the use of the assets. Hence, the useful lives of only ships is different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

d Intangible assets

The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed accordingly. If there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of economic benefits from the asset, the amortization method is changed to reflect the changed pattern.

Intangible assets are stated at acquisition cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses on derecognition measured at difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

e Impairment of non financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) net selling price and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Company's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

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f Inventories

Inventories are carried at lower of cost and net realizable value Cost is ascertained on first-in-first out basis The cost includes all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition Net realizable value is the estimated selling prices in the ordinary course of business less estimated cost necessary to make the sale

g Cash and Cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand and at bank in current and foreign currency accounts, deposit held at call with financial institution, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts Bank Overdrafts are netted of from cash and cash equivalents

h Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non- cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information

i Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs

j Lease

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, deferred lease components of security deposits and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement

Lease term

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

k Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using equivalent period government securities interest rate Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Information on contingent liability is disclosed in the Notes to the Ind As Financial statements Contingent assets are not recognised However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, but it is recognised as an asset.

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l Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as ESOPs and bonus issue that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares

Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for share splits / reverse share splits and bonus shares, as appropriate

m Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either

In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market that can be accessed by the company for the asset or liability

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Ind As Financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
Level 1 Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
Level 3 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the Ind As Financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

n Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

I Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

i Debt instruments at amortised cost
ii Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
iii Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
iv Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

i Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

A) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

B) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Group. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

ii Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:
The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.
Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income.
However, the company recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the profit or loss

iii Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. However currently the company does not have any financial instruments in this category

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iv Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Companies balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

-The company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement, and either
(a) the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
(b) the company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

On de-recognition, any gains or losses on all debt instruments (other than debt instruments measured at FVOCI) and equity instruments (measured at FVPTL) are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Gains and losses in respect of debt instruments measured at FVOCI and that are accumulated in are reclassify to profit or loss on de-recognition. Gains or losses on equity instruments measured at FVOCI that are recognized and accumulated in Other Comprehensive Income are not reclassified to profit or loss on de-recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

The company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.
b) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.
The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the group determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

2 Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as appropriate.
All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.
The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to profit or loss. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities classified and measured at amortized such as loans and borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction cost incurred. After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.
Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

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o Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

p Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in contract with customer. The consideration is determined based on the price specified in the contract, net of volume discounts and rebates. Revenue excludes any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the Government which are levied on sales such as Goods and Services tax.
The Company earns revenue from time and voyage charter.

Time Charter hire earnings are accrued on time proportion basis. Revenue from voyage charters is recognised as income, by reference to the voyage progress on load-to-discharge basis, which has been assessed by management to be an appropriate measure of progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligations over time under Ind AS 115.

Judgement is involved in estimating days to reach the load port and discharge port destinations impacting the calculation of income to be accrued for incomplete voyage.
Demurrage revenue is recognised as the performance obligations under the contract is satisfied.

Interest income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Insurance claim

Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted / expected to be admitted and to the extent that the amount recoverable can be measured reliably and it is reasonably certain to expect the ultimate collection.

q Investment in subsidiary

Non-Current Investments in equity shares in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down to its ecoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

r Taxes on Income

Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India and tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where the Group operates. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss.

Pursuant to the introduction of section 115VA under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Group has opted for computation of its income from shipping activities under the tonnage tax scheme. Thus, income from the business of operating ships is assessed on the basis of the deemed tonnage income of the Group and no deferred tax is applicable to such income as there are no temporary differences.

s Employee Benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. Employee benefits in the form of Seamen's Welfare Contributions are considered as defined contribution plans and the contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss of the period when the contributions to the respective funds are due. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

The Company has defined benefit plans for its employees, viz., gratuity liability. The costs of providing benefits under this plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end. Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses for the defined benefit plan are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in the statement of other comprehensive income.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit and loss:
i) Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
ii) Net interest expense or income

The accumulated leaves at the year end is not carried forward and the entire leave balance gets lapsed. Hence, no provision for leave encashment is provided in the books.

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3A Key sources of estimation uncertainty and recent pronouncement

In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes under section 2 above, the directors of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant Actual results may differ from these estimates

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future period, if the revision affects current and future period

a) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

i) Useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment

On initial recognition, the cost of property and equipment acquired is allocated to each component of the asset and depreciated separately.

Maintenance costs are recognized as expenses for the year, with the exception of mandatory dry-docks required to maintain vessel navigation certificates, which constitute an identifiable component upon the acquisition of a vessel and which are thereafter capitalized when the following dry-docks occur. Dry-docks are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related vessel or to the date of the next dry-dock, whichever is sooner

Useful lives are estimated based on past experience Management decides from time to time to revise the estimates for individual assets or groups of assets with similar characteristics due to factors such as quality of maintenance and repair, technical development and environmental requirements Refer to note 2(d) for the useful lives typically used for new assets

During the year ended March 31, 2022, Company has not changed the life of vessels as well as the scrap rate

During the year ended March 31, 2021, Company has changed the useful life of the vessels from 30 years to 23 years Also, the Company has changed the scrap rate of vessel from USD 325 to USD 440 per ton of vessel with effect from 1st January 2021. Above changes have resulted in an additional depreciation of Rs. 125.80 crs

Residual values are difficult to estimate given the long lives of vessels, the uncertainty as to future economic conditions and the future price of steel, which is considered as the main determinant of the residual price Management continually reassesses the residual value of the assets based on changes in the economic environment and revises the values to reflect the impact of any significant changes The Company has modified its method of estimating residual value to reflect a moving average price of 10 years scrap rate with effect from 1 January, 2022

ii) Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystalising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognised. The cases which have been determined as remote by the Company are not disclosed. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements unless when an inflow of economic benefits is probable

iii) Fair value measurements

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments (refer note 38)

iv) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

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5 Other Financial Assets

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Non Current		
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	-
Loan to subsidiary	12.58	-
Security deposits		
Unsecured, considered good		
Others	0.02	0.01
Related parties	11.77	5.75
Bank deposits with remaining maturity more than twelve Months	16.76	27.84
	41.13	**33.60**
Current		
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		
Derivatives not designated as hedges	4.08	-
Security deposits		
Unsecured, considered good		
Others	-	0.09
Related parties	-	9.34
Employee advances	0.19	0.29
Interest accrued but not due on Fixed Deposits	5.00	2.94
Deposit receivable from Associates	2.60	-
Other receivables	0.00	0.00
	11.87	**12.66**
	53.00	**46.26**

6 Tax assets (net)

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Advance Income Tax (net of provision for taxation)	16.97	11.33
	16.97	**11.33**

7 Inventories

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Bunker*	13.39	8.16
Lube Oil*	13.51	8.04
Other Inventories*	1.38	0.70
	28.28	**16.90**

*The above closing stock represents inventory maintained on the vessels of the Company

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8 Investments

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Investment in Liquid Mutual Funds (Fair value through profit & loss)- Quoted		
Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund - Growth-Regular Plan	10.04	6.12
Anand Rathi Shares and Stock Brokers Ltd NSE Client Ac	-	30.10
Axis Liquid Fund - Regular Growth	5.03	7.20
Axis Overnight Fund Growth	-	10.09
Canara Robeco Liquid Fund Regular Growth	-	7.19
Canara Robeco Savings	-	28.09
Canara Robeco Ultra Short Term	-	25.06
HDFC Overnight Fund Regular Plan - Growth	-	7.18
ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund - Growth	-	1.42
SBI Overnight Fund Regular Growth	-	7.69
KMMF K Liquid	5.00	-
Kotak Savings Fund-Growth-Regular plan	9.00	-
Axis ultra short term fund - regular plan growth	5.03	-
Axis Ultra Short Term Fund Direct Growth	10.23	-
Hdfc Ultra Short Term Fund - Regular Growth	30.56	-
Dsp Blackrock Low Duration Fund - Regular Plan – G	20.37	-
Kotak Liquid Fund Regular Plan Growth	5.00	-
	100.26	**130.14**

9 Trade Receivables

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Trade Receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	39.52	85.83
Trade Receivables, which has significant increase in credit risk	0.32	5.65
Impairment allowance based on expected credit loss	(0.32)	(5.65)
	39.52	**85.83**

Ageing of Accounts Receivables

March 31, 2022

		Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
		Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
i	Undisputed Trade receivables considered good	-	24.07	5.82	9.62	-	-	39.52
ii	Undisputed Trade receivables considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii	Disputed Trade receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv	Disputed Trade receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	**24.07**	**5.82**	**9.62**	-	-	**39.52**

March 31, 2021

		Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
		Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
i	Undisputed Trade receivables considered good	-	58.60	20.50	6.73	-	-	85.83
ii	Undisputed Trade receivables considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii	Disputed Trade receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv	Disputed Trade receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	**58.60**	**20.50**	**6.73**	-	-	**85.83**

Credit terms

Trade receivables : are due immediate after the raising of the invoice to the customers
Credit risk management regarding trade receivables has been described in note 41.
Trade receivables does not include any receivables from directors and officers of the company

Set out below the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
As at April 1	5.65	1.00
Reversal during the year	(5.65)	-
Provision made during the year	0.32	4.65
At the end of year	**0.32**	**5.65**

Contract assets

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
At the beginning of the year	7.97	-
Creation during the year	2.79	7.97
Deduction during the year	(7.97)	-
At the end of year	**2.79**	**7.97**

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10 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Balance with banks		
On current accounts	35.16	168.78
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	4.09	4.13
Cash on hand	0.92	0.40
	40.17	173.31

11 Other Bank Balances

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Deposits with remaining maturity less than twelve months	172.85	159.45
Deposits with remaining maturity more than twelve months	16.76	27.84
	189.61	187.30
Amount Disclosed under Other Financial Assets (Refer Note 5)	(16.76)	(27.84)
	172.85	159.45

Out of the above INR 188.70 Crs is liens against borrowings (INR 182.81 Crs : March 31 2021)

Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances for liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	Long - term borrowings	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Opening	903.79	717.89
Cash flow	250.46	185.69
Non- Cash Changes		
Foreign exchange movement	(13.22)	0.21
Closing	**1,141.03**	**903.79**
Classified as current maturity	249.30	161.75
Non - current liability	891.73	742.04
Total	**1,141.03**	**903.79**

12 Other Assets

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Non Current		
Capital advances		
Unsecured, considered good	1.29	1.10
	1.29	1.10
Current		
Secured, considered good		
Unsecured, considered good		
Advance to Suppliers	2.11	3.40
Share Issue Expenses	-	3.05
Balance with statutory authorities	51.27	53.19
Prepaid Expenses	2.72	2.40
Other advances	-	0.16
	56.10	62.20

13 Investment in subsidiary

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Non-Current Investments		
Investment in Equity Instruments		
In subsidiaries (at cost unless stated otherwise)		
Seven Islands Maritime Training Foundation		
1,50,000 (March 31, 2021 : 1,50,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each.	2.87	0.15
	2.87	0.15

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14 Equity Share Capital

	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	Rs. in crs	No. of shares	Rs. in crs
AUTHORIZED SHARES				
7,50,00,000 (March 31, 2021 : 6,00,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each.	75,000,000	75.00	75,000,000	75.00
	75,000,000	**75.00**	**75,000,000**	**75.00**
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED & FULLY PAID-UP SHARES				
5,72,27,550 (March 31, 2021 : 5,72,27,550) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each, Fully Paid up	57,227,550	57.23	57,227,550	57.23
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**57,227,550**	**57.23**	**57,227,550**	**57.23**

a) The Company has only one class of Equity shares having a face value of Rs 10 each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to their shareholdings.

b) **Details of shareholding more than 5% equity shares in the Company:**

Sr no.	Name of the shareholder	March 31, 2022 No. of Shares	March 31, 2022 % holding	March 31, 2022 % Change during the Year	March 31, 2021 No. of Shares	March 31, 2021 % holding	March 31, 2021 % Change during the Year
1	Mr. T.W. Pinto	29,190,750	51.01%	7.33%	24,996,200	43.68%	-
2	M/s FIH Mauritius Investments Limited	27,777,650	48.54%	-	27,777,650	48.54%	-
3	Mrs. Leena Pinto	-	0.00%	7.32%	4,190,500	7.32%	-

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

c) **Details of the shares held by the Promoters**

Sr no.	Name of the shareholder	March 31, 2022 No. of Shares	March 31, 2022 % holding	March 31, 2022 % Change during the Year	March 31, 2021 No. of Shares	March 31, 2021 % holding	March 31, 2021 % Change during the Year
1	Mr. T.W. Pinto	29,190,750	51.01%	-	24,996,200	43.68%	-
2	M/s FIH Mauritius Investments Limited *	-	0.00%	-	27,777,650	48.54%	-
3	Mrs. Leena Pinto **	-	0.00%	-	4,190,500	7.32%	-

* The Board of Directors of the Company in it meeting held on September 21, 2022 resolved to reclassify the Promoters of the Company. Accordingly, the Board resolved to identify Capt. Thomas Wilfred Pinto as the promoter of the Company and to reclassify FIH Mauritius Investments Ltd's shareholding in the company, from Promoter category to Non-Promoter category.

** Mrs Leena pinto has transferred all the shares to Mr. Thomas W. Pinto.

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15 Other Equity

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
General reserve	134.50	110.85
Tonnage tax reserve under section 115VT of the Income Tax Act, 1961	17.63	23.65
Securities premium	243.19	243.19
Surplus/ (deficit) in the statement of profit and loss	545.18	479.50
Other comprehensive income	(0.50)	(0.50)
	939.99	856.68

Nature and purpose of Reserves

Security Premium
Securities premium is used to record the premium received on issue of shares. It is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013

General Reserve
General reserve is used for utilisation of tonnage tax reserve for appropriate purposes and are available for distribution to Shareholders

Surplus in the statement of profit and loss
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss represents surplus/accumulated earnings of the group and are available for distribution to shareholders.

Tonnage tax reserve under section 115VT of the Income Tax Act, 1961
Tonnage Tax Reserve created as per the provisions of the Section 115VT of the Income-tax Act, 1961, whereby a minimum of 20% of book profits from the tonnage tax activities are to be utilised for acquiring new vessels within 8 years.

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16 Borrowing

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Non Current		
Long-term borrowing		
Secured term loan		
- Indian rupee term loans from banks	733.45	544.80
- Foreign currency loan from banks	407.58	358.99
Less: Current maturities of long-term borrowings clubbed under short-term borrowings	(249.30)	(161.75)
	891.73	**742.04**
Current		
Short-term borrowings		
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	249.30	161.75
Bank overdraft	2.40	41.55
	251.70	**203.30**
	1,143.43	**945.35**

a) Secured Term Loan is repayable in 22 to 23 quarterly instalments after three to six months of moratorium period from the date of disbursement

b) Foreign currency term loan carries interest rate of LIBOR plus 250 to 350 basis point and Indian rupee term loan from bank carries interest @ 7.25 % p.a. to 9.05% p.a.

c) All the term loans are secured by way of hypothecation of the Vessels and the current assets of the Company

d) Term loan of Rs. 738.06 Crs as on 31 March 2022 from Banks is secured by personal guarantee of Capt. Thomas W. Pinto, Ms. Leena Pinto

e) Bank overdraft interest rate ranges from 8.75% was 13.95%, the borrowing is against lien of Fixed deposits

f) The term loan has been utilised for the purpose for which they were obtained

g) **Term of repayment and interest are as follows**

Description	Effective Interest rate	Balance instalments as on 31.03.2022	Year of Maturity FY Ending	Amount outstanding 31.03.2022	Amount outstanding 31.03.2021
				Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Foreign currency term loan - M.T. Courage	LIBOR + 250 basis points	11	2024	24.55	32.00
Foreign currency term loan - M.T. Elegant	LIBOR + 250 basis points	-	2022	-	14.67
Term loan - M.T. Abalone	9.05%	12	2025	23.92	31.86
Term Loan - M.T. Harmony	9.00%	-	2022	-	24.72
Term Loan - M.T. Kestrel	9.05%	12	2025	25.01	33.31
Term Loan - M.T. Loyalty	9.00%	10	2024	19.95	27.88
Term Loan - M.T. Gallant	8.95%	13	2026	28.27	36.93
Term Loan - M.T. Success	8.95%	14	2026	34.87	44.79
Term Loan - M.T. Coronet	8.65%	14	2026	28.19	38.95
Term Loan - M.T. Blossom	8.50%	14	2026	24.77	31.38
Term Loan - M.T. Dynasty	8.50%	14	2026	26.61	33.66
Foreign currency term loan - M.T. Feather	LIBOR + 275 basis points	14	2026	29.25	36.46
Foreign currency term loan - M.T. Patriot	LIBOR + 275 basis points	14	2026	32.16	38.90
Foreign currency term loan - M.T. Pelican	LIBOR + 250 basis points	-	2022	-	19.20
Foreign currency term loan - M.T. Sparkle	LIBOR + 250 basis points	13	2026	25.59	32.12
Foreign currency term loan - M.T. Lourdes	LIBOR + 270 basis points	18	2026	22.76	26.54
Term Loan - M.T. Concord	3.63%	19	2026	109.86	127.11
Term Loan - M.T. Classic	3.62%	20	2026	98.60	103.63
Term Loan - M.T. Babylon	2.30%	20	2026	52.86	55.48
Term Loan - M.T. Century	3.00%	20	2026	103.98	114.20
Term Loan - LPG/c Pine Gas	3.58%	30	2029	248.37	-
Term Loan - M.T. Harvest	3.40%	22	2027	59.64	-
Foreign Currency Term Loan - LPG/c Rose Gas	3.40%	22	2027	121.82	-
				1,141.03	**903.79**
Less: Current maturities of long-term borrowings clubbed under short-term borrowings				249.30	161.75
				891.73	**742.04**

17 Other Financial Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Non-Current		
Lease liability (Note 30)	8.60	4.68
	8.60	**4.68**
Current		
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss		
Derivatives not designated as hedges	42.29	20.28
Interest Accrued But not Due on Secured Loan	1.28	1.27
Salary payable	8.47	7.97
Capital creditors	15.15	5.42
Lease liability (Note 30)	3.68	2.17
	70.87	**37.11**

18 Provisions

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Current		
Gratuity Provision	1.12	0.94
Seamens Gratuity	0.23	-
	1.35	**0.94**

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19 Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Trade payables:		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	6.42	2.97
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	38.84	33.60
Payable to related parties	-	0.01
	45.26	36.58

Ageing of Accounts Payable

March 31, 2022

		Unbilled dues	Not yet due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
		Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
i	MSME	0.43	5.25	0.50	0.08	0.12	0.04	6.42
ii	Others	10.18	7.27	17.54	3.42	0.20	0.23	38.84
iii	Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10.61	12.52	18.04	3.50	0.32	0.27	45.26

March 31, 2021

		Unbilled dues	Not yet due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
		Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
i	MSME	0.12	0.12	2.47	0.13	-	0.13	2.97
ii	Others	10.54	1.26	18.73	0.58	1.23	1.27	33.61
iii	Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10.66	1.38	21.20	0.71	1.23	1.40	36.58

Credit terms : Payables are normally settled within 90 days

20 Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Current		
Statutory dues	8.22	5.01
	8.22	5.01

21 Revenue from contracts with customer

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Time Charter - Charter hire	641.04	480.34
Voyage Charter - Freight and demurrage	83.22	342.03
	724.26	**822.37**
India	645.50	688.33
Outside India	78.76	134.04
	724.26	**822.37**

Contract balances

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Trade receivable	39.52	85.83
Contract assets	2.79	7.97
Contract liabilities	0.27	5.01

22 Other Income

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Income from investments	5.35	2.07
Insurance claim	2.34	0.45
Interest on Lease deposit	1.16	1.27
Exchange differences (net)	-	5.92
Interest on fixed deposit	7.71	8.56
Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value	4.08	19.29
Profit on Sale of Asset	38.10	73.77
Interest on income tax refund	-	0.13
Interest on loan to subsidiary	0.91	-
Other Income	0.14	0.27
	59.79	**111.73**

23 Purchase of fuel oil and other inventories

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Purchase of bunkers	39.01	59.99
Purchase of lube oil	24.79	12.70
Purchase of other inventories	4.54	1.78
	68.34	**74.47**

24 Operating expenses

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Crew Charges	128.78	113.13
Port Expenses	8.38	31.08
Stores & spares consumed	32.69	20.74
Insurance Charges	14.68	11.96
Repairs & Maintenance of ships	11.92	8.24
Survey & Certification	8.30	8.30
Agency Fees	1.12	1.13
Other operating expenses	25.99	74.70
	231.86	**269.28**

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25 (Increase)/ decrease in inventories

	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Inventories at the end of the year		
Bunkers	13.39	8.16
Lube oil	13.51	8.04
Others	1.38	0.70
	28.28	**16.90**
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Bunkers	8.16	12.61
Lube oil	8.04	7.59
Others	0.70	0.76
	16.90	**20.96**
	(11.38)	**4.06**

26 Employee benefit expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Salaries and bonus	20.83	15.49
Directors remuneration u/s 197	5.82	5.56
Contribution to provident fund	0.22	0.19
Gratuity expense (note 33)	0.48	0.20
Staff welfare expenses	2.82	0.39
Total	**30.17**	**21.83**

27 Depreciation and amortization expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	236.43	365.23
Amortization of intangible assets	0.11	0.09
Depreciation of Right of use of assets	4.45	4.53
	240.99	**369.85**

28 Finance costs

	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Interest on term loan	63.73	34.14
Interest on Lease	0.90	0.94
Bank charges	3.17	4.02
Interest on MSME	0.05	0.12
Interest on bank overdraft facility	0.22	1.04
	68.07	**40.26**

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29 Other expenses

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Rent	-	0.77
Rates and taxes	16.43	10.51
Fair value loss on financial instruments at fair value	22.01	-
Legal and professional fees	9.88	6.18
Business promotion expenses	0.96	0.43
Office utility expenses	4.00	2.23
Corporate social responsibility expenditure (Note 44)	1.44	7.52
Travelling and conveyance	2.41	0.73
Communication expenses	0.29	0.22
Payment to auditor (Note 29(a))	0.31	0.23
Impairment allowance on receivable	0.32	4.65
Bad debts	5.54	0.31
Repairs & Maintanance - plant & machinery	0.70	0.63
Directors' sitting fees	0.04	0.07
Exchange differences (net)	2.41	-
Miscellaneous expenses	1.13	1.63
	67.87	**36.11**

29(a) Payment to auditor

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Payment to auditor as:-		
- Audit fees	0.31	0.23
- for taxation matters	-	-
- for other services	-	-
Total	**0.31**	**0.23**

Note: the above expenses excludes IPO fees of Rs 0.68 crs for March 31, 2021

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30 Leases - Ind AS 116

The Company has entered into non cancellable commercial leases for office premises and warehouses. These leases have an average life of between three and five years with no renewal option included in the contracts. There are no restrictions placed upon the

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year

	Times Square, 8th Floor Premises 3A	Times Square, 7th Floor Premises 3A(I)	Times Square, 8th Floor Premises 3B	Times Square, 8th Floor Premises 4	Times Square, 7th Floor Premises 4	Godown	Total
As at April 01, 2020	5.08	4.99	1.59	1.41	-	0.04	13.10
Addition	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.11
Depreciation expense	(1.10)	(1.11)	(0.87)	(1.41)	-	(0.04)	(4.53)
As at March 31, 2021	3.98	3.88	0.72	-	-	0.11	8.68
Addition	-	-	2.10	6.23	2.75	-	11.09
Depreciation expense	(1.11)	(1.11)	(0.79)	(1.25)	(0.15)	(0.04)	(4.45)
As at March 31, 2022	2.87	2.78	2.03	4.98	2.60	0.07	15.32

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening	6.84	9.56
Additions	8.11	0.10
Accrued Interest	0.90	0.94
Payments	(3.87)	(3.76)
Closing balance	12.28	6.84
Current	3.68	2.16
Non-current	8.60	4.68

Amount recognised in profit or loss

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	4.45	4.53
Interest expense on lease liabilities	0.90	0.94
Interest Income, interest on lease deposit *	(1.16)	(1.27)
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	4.19	4.20

* assumed interest rate @ 9% p.a

31 Earnings per share (EPS)

The following reflects the profit and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Profit/ (loss) after tax	83.30	113.54
	March 31, 2022	**March 31, 2021**
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS		
Weighted average number of shares outstanding as at year end	57,227,550	57,227,550
Earnings per share		
Basic and Diluted EPS	14.56	19.84

32 Commitments and Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts inclusive of the penalty and interest (note a)	15.38	15.36
Guarantees (note b)	0.94	1.60
Total	16.32	16.96

a **The claims against the comprise:**

Service Tax demand disputed by the Company - Rs. 15.38 crs as on March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021 Rs. 15.36 crs), this amount is inclusive of interest and penalty upto the date of the notice. The Company is of the opinion that that the action will succeed and accordingly no provision for liability has been recognized in the financial statements.

b **Guarantees given by the Company comprise:**

There are guarantees of Rs. 0.94 crs outstanding as on March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021 Rs. 1.60 crs) which are given to Mumbai port trust, ONGC and seamen employee office.

The Company has filed a commercial admiralty suit before the High Court of Gujarat on January 15, 2021, against Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited ("BPCL") and all persons who could in future make a claim, in relation to M. T. Genessa (the "Vessel"), owned by the Company. On January [illegible], 2021 the Vessel was undertaking a coastal voyage from Mumbai to Kandla, when there occurred a fire on board the Vessel, leading to loss and damage to property on board or in connection with the operation of the Vessel. The Company filed the suit in exercise of its statutory rights to limit the liability for purported claims (including claims by way of recourse or for indemnity) by BPCL to a sum of Rs. 49.58 crs, under the terms of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 read with the Merchant Shipping (Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims) Rules, 2015. A notice has been issued to BPCL by Gujarat High Court. The matter is currently pending.

33 Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan for its employees Every employee who has completed five years of service or more gets a gratuity on resignation or death or retirement at 15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service The gratuity plan of the Company is funded through group gratuity insurance scheme of Life Insurance Corporation of India

Each year, the Company reviews the level of funding in the gratuity plan Such a review includes the asset-liability matching strategy and investment risk management policy The Company decides its contribution based on the results of this annual review The Company aims to keep annual contributions relatively stable at a level such that no plan deficits (based on valuation performed) will arise

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the Statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognized in the Balance sheet for the respective plans.

Net employee benefit expense recognized in employee cost

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Current service cost	0.43	0.19
Net interest cost	0.06	0.01
Net benefit expense	**0.48**	**0.20**

Other Comprehensive Income	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss recognized for the year	(0.02)	0.56
Return on Plan Assets excluding net interest	0.02	0.02
Re-measurement gains/(loss) on defined benefit plans	**0.00**	**0.58**

Balance sheet

Benefit asset/ (liability)

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(1.79)	(1.55)
Fair value of plan assets	0.68	0.61
Plan asset/ (liability)	**(1.12)**	**(0.94)**

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Opening defined benefit obligation	1.56	0.89
Current service cost	0.43	0.19
Interest cost	0.09	0.05
Past service cost	-	-
Benefits paid	(0.26)	(0.15)
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	(0.02)	0.57
Closing defined benefit obligation	**1.79**	**1.55**

Changes in fair value of plan assets

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Opening fair value of plan assets	0.62	0.64
Expected return	0.04	0.04
Contributions by employer	0.30	0.10
Benefits paid	(0.26)	(0.15)
Actuarial gain/(loss)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**0.68**	**0.61**

Sensitivity Analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analyses below have

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Present value of obligation		
Discount rate (increase by 1%)	(0.10)	(0.07)
Discount rate (decrease by 1%)	0.11	0.10
Salary Escalation (increase by 1%)	0.06	0.06
Salary Escalation (decrease by 1%)	(0.06)	(0.04)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity for the Company's plans are shown below:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Discount rate	6.28%	6.32%
Rate of increase in compensation level	10.00%	7.00%
Expected rate of return on assets	7.34%	7.34%
Employee turnover	16.00%	16.00%

Experience adjustment for current and previous years:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Defined benefit obligation	1.79	1.55
Plan assets	0.68	0.61
Surplus/ (deficit)	(1.12)	(0.94)
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities	(0.02)	0.57
Experience adjustments on plan assets	0.02	0.02

Estimate of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes account of inflation, seniority, increments and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in employment market

The Company's gratuity fund is managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India The plan assets under the fund are deposited under approved securities

The Company expects to contribute Rs 0 crs to gratuity in the next year (March 31, 2021 Rs 0.45 crs)

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34 Related party disclosures

a. Names of related parties and related party relationship

Name of the party	Description of relationship
M/s Seven Islands Logistics Private Limited	Enterprise over which key management personnel and their relatives have significant influence.
M/s Seven Islands Maritime Training Foundation (SIMTF) (date of incorporation 13.03.2021)	Subsidiary company
Dr. Pinto's Pathological Laboratory	Enterprise over which key management personnel and their relatives have significant influence
Parsatwar & Co.	Enterprise over which directors and their relatives have significant influence
Seven Islands Shipping Foundation	Enterprise over which directors have significant influence
Menezes and associates	Enterprise over which directors and their relatives have significant influence.
Fairfax India Charitable Foundation	Enterprise over which directors have significant influence
Key managerial personnel / Directors	
Capt. Thomas W. Pinto	Chairman & Managing Director
Ms. Leena Pinto(up to August 31, 2021)	Whole Time Director
Mr. Clayton Pinto	Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Sujit Parsatwar	Director
Mr. Jay Parekh	Company Secretary
Mr. Warren Pinto	Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Madhukar Kamath (upto 31.07.2021)	Independent Director
Mr. Uday Gore	Independent Director
Mr. John Prasad Menezes (upto 06.02.2021)	Independent Director
Mr. Darshan Upadhyay (upto 19.10.2021)	Independent Director
Mr. Sumit Maheshwari	Nominee Director
Ms. Sanjeevlata Samdani	Independent Director
Mr. Anil Devli. (w.e.f. 20.08.2021)	Independent Director

b. Related party transaction

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

	Nature of transaction	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
		Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
M/s Seven Islands Logistics Private Limited	Office rent paid	3.84	3.72
	Deposit given	0.77	-
	Reimbursement of expenses	0.15	0.13
Dr. Pinto's Pathological Laboratory	Medical expenses incurred	0.04	0.02
Parsatwar & Co.	Consultancy charges	3.80	5.05
SIMTF	Investment in equity shares	-	0.15
	Transfer of asset under construction (considered as loan)	3.41	-
	Loan given	10.98	-
Fairfax India Charitable Foundation	Donation u/s 135	1.00	-
Seven Islands Shipping Foundation	Donation u/s 135	-	7.49
Mr. Clayton Pinto	Reimbursement of expenses	0.38	0.15
Capt. Thomas W. Pinto	Reimbursement of expenses	0.87	0.12
Menezes and associates	Professional fees	-	0.04
Mr. Madhukar Kamath	Director Sitting fees	0.00	0.02
Mr. Uday Gore	Director Sitting fees	0.02	0.02
Mr. John Prasad Menezes	Director Sitting fees	-	0.01
Mr. Darshan Upadhyay	Director Sitting fees	0.00	0.02
Ms. Sanjeevlata Samdani	Director Sitting fees	0.01	0.00
Mr. Anil Devli	Director Sitting fees	0.01	-

c. Outstanding balances

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Balances (payable) / receivable at the year end		
M/s Seven Islands Logistics Private Limited - security deposit	15.68	17.50
M/s Seven Islands Logistics Private Limited - security deposit receivable	2.60	-
M/s Seven Islands Logistics Private Limited - Reimbursement of expenses	-	(0.02)
Payable to SIMTF	-	(0.15)
M/s Seven Islands Maritime Training Foundation (SIMTF)	14.39	-

d. Remuneration to key managerial personnel

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Capt. Thomas W. Pinto	5.48	4.75
Ms. Leena Pinto	0.54	0.81
Mr. Clayton Pinto	1.23	0.36
Mr. Jay Parekh	0.19	0.11
Mr. Warren Pinto	0.31	0.20

e. Other transactions:

i) Guarantee given

There are no guarantees outstanding as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021

ii) Guarantee taken

Term loan of Rs: 738.06 Crs as on 31 March 2022 (March 31, 2021 : Rs 908.96 Crs.) from Banks is secured by personal guarantee of Capt. Thomas W. Pinto. Ms. Leena Pinto.

f. The above transactions do not include IPO related expenses and its recoverable balances, incurred on behalf of related parties as selling shareholders in Offer for Sale.

g. The transactions with the related parties during the year and previous year are at arms length basis.

35 Capital and other commitments

a Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for:

The Company has an capital commitment regarding the acquisition of vessel and the dry dock of vessels of Rs. 268.37 Crs as on 31 March 2022 (March 31, 2021. Rs. 71.37 Crs)

b For commitments relating to lease arrangements, please refer note 30

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36 Segment reporting

For management purposes, the Company is organised into one business unit based on its services and has one reportable segment. The Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating officer of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"). The CODM evaluates the Company's financial performance and makes the strategic decisions

As per Ind AS 108, the company has a single reportable segment therefore company has provided the following disclosures.

a Revenue from operations

	For the period ended March 31, 2022	For the period ended March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
India	645.50	688.33
Outside India	78.76	134.04
	724.26	**822.37**

Revenue from operations have been allocated on the basis of location of customers

b Non current assets

All non current assets other than financials instruments of the Company are located in India

c As per Ind AS 108 paragraph 34 requires entities to disclose information about its major customers i.e those contributing 10% or more of its total amount of revenue.
Revenue from external customers individually contributed more than 10% of the total revenue of the entity is as follows

	For the period ended March 31, 2022	For the period ended March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Revenue from external customers	561.58	561.49
Number of Customers	3	3

37 Capital Management

For the purpose of company's capital management, equity includes equity share capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the company. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements. the Company's objectives are to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth and maximise he shareholders value. The Company funds its operations through internal accruals. The management and the Board of Directors monitor the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to shareholders.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio below 55%. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents.

As at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2022, the Company has only one class of equity shares and has debt, consequent to such capital structure, there are no externally imposed capital requirements. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the company allocates its capital for distribution of dividend or re-investment into business based on its long term financial plans

The debt equity for the year is as under.

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Total Debt (note no. 16)	1,143.43	945.34
Less: cash and cash equivalents (note no. 10)	(40.17)	(173.31)
Less: Other Bank Balances (note no. 11)	(172.85)	(159.45)
Net debt	**930.41**	**612.58**
Total Equity (note no. 14 and 15)	979.59	890.26
Capital and net debt	**1,910.00**	**1,502.85**
Gearing ratio	**48.71%**	**40.76%**

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33 Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category

	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Carrying value	Fair Value	Carrying value	Fair Value
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Financial Assets:				
At amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	40.17	40.17	173.31	173.31
Other bank balances	172.85	172.85	159.45	159.45
Trade receivables	39.52	39.52	85.83	85.83
Other Financial assets	36.34	36.34	46.26	46.26
Financial assets at fair value through profit & loss				
Loan to subsidiary	12.58	12.58	-	-
Derivatives not designated as hedges	4.08	4.08	-	-
Investments in mutual funds	100.26	100.26	130.14	130.14
	405.81	**405.81**	**594.99**	**594.99**

	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31,2021	
	Carrying value	Fair Value	Carrying value	Fair Value
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Financial Liabilities:				
At amortised cost				
Borrowings	1,143.42	1,143.42	945.34	945.34
Other financial liabilities	24.90	24.90	14.66	14.66
Trade and other payables	45.26	45.26	36.58	36.58
Finacial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss				
Derivatives not designated as hedges	42.29	42.29	20.28	20.28
	1,255.88	**1,255.88**	**1,016.86**	**1,016.86**

Investments in mutual funds are valued at the NAV's considered at each reporting date

Derivatives instruments at fair value through profit or loss reflect the change In the fair value of interest rate swap (i.e. paying fixed interest and receiving variable interest) that is not designated in hedge relationship, but is, nevertheless, intended to reduce the level of interest rate risk for expected outflow of interest included in the repayments of borrowings.

The Company uses derivative instruments as part of its management of foreign currency risk and interest rate risk associated on borrowings. The Company uses cross currency swaps and interest rate swaps. At 31 March 2022, the Company had currency swaps and interest rate swap agreement in place for its local currency borrowing. The company has contracted to pay fixed amount of foreign currency and receives fixed amount of indian currency. The Company receives a fixed rate of interest of 8.75% - 9.25% and pays interest at a variable rate equal to LIBOR+2.5% - 3.25% or a lower contracted fixed rate on the outstanding amount. The said swap is treated as a derivative and thus measured at fair value through profit or loss. further, being derivative, it is being mark to market as at March 31, 2022. the derivatives are classified as level 2 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to inclusion of signaficant observable inputs including counterparty credit risk while arriving at the fair value.

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Fair value measurements recognised in the Balance Sheet:

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

-Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

-Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

-Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
	March 31, 2022	March 31,2021	March 31, 2022	March 31,2021	March 31, 2022	March 31,2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Financial Assets						
Finacial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss						
Loan to subsidiary	-	-	-	-	12.58	-
Investments in mutual funds units	100.26	130.14	-	-	-	-
Derivatives not designated as hedges	-	-	4.08	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	1,143.42	945.34	-	-
Finacial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss						
Derivatives not designated as hedges	-	-	42.29	20.28	-	-
	100.26	**130.14**	**38.21**	**965.62**	-	-

The fair value of loans from banks and other financial indebtedness as well as other non current financial liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt or similar terms and remaining maturities.

All the current financial assets and liabilities have carrying amount which is equivalent to fair value.

The fair value of non-current borrowings is based on discounted cash flow using a current borrowing rate and is equivalent to its carrying amount. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

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39 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

	for the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31,2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	6.25	2.97
Interest due on above	0.17	0.12
	6.42	3.09
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-

40 Income tax Expense

A Tax expense recognised in the statement of profit & loss

	for the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31,2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Income Tax		
Tonnage tax	1.49	1.53
Current tax	3.34	2.71
Excess/(short) provision for tax of earlier year	-	0.46
Total Current tax expense	4.83	4.70
Effective tax rate	5.48%	3.98%

B Reconciliation between statutory Income Tax Rate applicable to the company and the effective Income Tax rate is as follows :

	for the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31,2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Profit before taxes	88.13	118.24
Effective tax rate in India *	-	-
Tax effect of adjustment for profit subject to tonnage tax regime / presumptive taxation	4.83	4.70
Income tax expense recognised in the profit and loss account	4.83	4.70

* In case of Indian shipping companies, tax expense is computed based on the gross tonnage of the vessels for the income subject to tonnage tax. In case of income not subject to tonnage tax, the same is calculated based on the taxable profits calculated in accordance with the local tax laws.

41 Financial risk Management objectives and policies

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's financial risk management policy is set by the Audit committee

The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including deposits and loans and borrowings.

The company manages market risk through Audit committee, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The committee recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by Audit committee and Board.

a Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and FVTOCI investments.
The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021

The following assumptions have been made in calculating the sensitivity analyses:

The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

The sensitivity of equity is calculated by considering the effect of any associated cash flow hedges at 31 March 2022 for the effects of the assumed changes of the underlying risk

i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of the financial instuments will fluctuate because of changes in interest rates.

Exposure to Interest rate risk

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31,2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Total Borrowings	1,143.42	945.34
% of Borrowings out of above bearing variable rate of Interest	23.39%	53.53%

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk as the Company borrow funds at floating interest rates. The interest rate risk is managed by monitoring the Company's level of borrowings periodically and structuring its borrowings on varying maturities and interest rate terms.

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates at the balance sheet date. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of liability outstanding at the balance sheet date was outstanding for the whole year.

A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's loss for the year ended March 31, 2022 would increase/decrease by INR 0.13 crs (March 31, 2021: INR 2.53 crs). This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings.

ii) Price risk

The Company is engaged in the business of commodity transportation of crude oil, petroleum products, coal, iron-ore etc. which involves a high level of dependence on the production of oil and gas. Thus, demand in these sectors will have a direct impact on the business of the Company. A decline in the demand for oil, coal or iron etc. will adversely affect the business of the company. Thus, often, the factors affecting the supply and demand for the vessel are beyond the control of the Company as the nature, timing and degree of changes in the industry conditions cannot be foreseen and are unpredictable.

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iii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk mainly arises from transactions undertaken by an operating unit denominated in currencies other than its functional currency. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency). The Company manages its foreign currency risk by converting the foreign currency exposure into INR on the date of entering into the transaction.

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31,2021	
	USD	Others	USD	Others
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Trade Receivables	2.87	0.08	7.35	0.93
Cash and Cash equivalents	0.55	-	3.25	5.97
Other Financial Assets	4.08	-	-	-
Net Exposure for Assets	**7.51**	**0.08**	**10.60**	**6.90**
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	409.75	-	361.18	-
Trade payable	21.76	5.04	9.29	2.57
Derivatives not designated as hedges	42.29	-	20.28	-
Net Exposure for Liabilities	**473.81**	**5.04**	**390.75**	**2.57**
Net exposure (Assets-Liabilities)	**(466.30)**	**(4.96)**	**(380.15)**	**4.33**

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in the functional currency against the relevant foreign currencies of all the companies in the Company.

5% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates.

The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit and other equity where the respective functional currency strengthens by 5% against the relevant foreign currency. For a 5% weakening of the functional currency against the relevant currency, there would be an equal and opposite impact on the profit and other equity, and the balances below would be negative:

Effect in INR	March 31, 2022	March 31,2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
USD impact	(23.31)	(19.01)

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Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers and other counter parties, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of financial assets. Individual risk limits are set and periodically reviewed on the basis of such information.

Financial assets are written off when where there are no reasonable expectations of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the company. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. When such recoveries are made, these are then recognized as income in the statement of profit and loss.
The company measures the expected credit loss of trade receivables based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates.

Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay:

Maturity Analysis of Financial Liabilities

As at March 31, 2022	Contractual Cash Flows				
	Total	Up to 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Financial Instruments					
Borrowings	1,143.42	251.70	487.84	306.81	97.08
Trade Payables	45.26	45.26	-	-	-
Lease Liability (Note 30)	12.28	3.68	6.87	1.73	
Other financial liabilities	24.90	24.90	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2021	Contractual Cash Flows				
	Total	Up to 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Financial Instruments					
Borrowings	945.34	203.29	389.05	286.87	66.13
Trade Payables	36.58	36.58	-	-	-
Lease Liability (Note 30)	6.85	2.16	4.69	-	-
Other financial liabilities	14.66	14.66	-	-	-

42 **Relationship with Struck off Companies**

Where the company has any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956, the Company shall disclose the following details:-

Name of struck off Company	Nature of transactions with struck-off company	Balance outstanding (Rs. In Crs)	Relationship with the struck off company, if any, to be disclosed
Rentokil Pest Control Pvt Ltd.	Pest Control	-	NA
Nautilus Maritime Company Pvt Ltd	Stores and Spares	0.00	NA

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43 (A) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall

(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
(B) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies) including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:
(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

44 **Ratios**

Sr No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021	% change	Reason for change
1	Current Ratio - in times	3.59	8.03	(55.36)	Increase in short term borrowing and decrease in liquidity condition as compared to last year
2	Debt- Equity ratio in times	1.15	1.03	10.85	
3	Return on Equity (%)	8.35%	12.42%	(32.77)	Return on equity is lower due to decrease in profitability for the year 2021-2022
4	Net profit margin	10.62%	12.16%	(12.60)	
5	Return on Capital employeed (%)	7.31%	8.72%	(16.22)	
6	Debtors turnover	11.56	10.81	6.92	
7	Trade payables turnover	6.38	9.51	(32.89)	Decreased due to settlement of the trade payable during the year
8	Net capital turnover	0.76	0.96	(20.97)	Decreased due to decrease in turnover
9	Return on investment	0.96%	0.78%	23.83	Increase due to increase in the investment as compared to last year
10	Debt service coverage	0.12	0.16	(19.63)	

Notes:
Derivation of Ratios

Current ratio	Total Current Assets / Total Current Liabilities
Debt Equity ratio	Total debt including current maturities / Equity Share capital plus Other Equity
Return on Equity (%)	Profit for the period from operations / Equity Share capital plus Other Equity
Net profit margin	Net profit ratio / Total Income
Return on Capital employeed (%)	Earning before interest and tax / Capital Employeed
Debtors turnover	Total revenue / Average trade receivable
Trade payables turnover	Total Purchase / Closing trade payable
Net capital turnover	Total revenue / Average Equity share holding
Return on investment	Net return from investment / Total investment during the year
Debt service coverage	Profit after tax + Finance cost / Total debt + Finance cost

45 Details of Corporate social responsibility expenditure

Sr no.	Particulars	March 31, 2022 Rs. in crs	March 31, 2021 Rs. in crs
1	Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	1.42	1.88
2	Amount of expenses incurred	1.44	7.52
3	Shortfall at the end of the year	Nil	Nil
4	Reason for Shortfall	N.A.	N.A.
5	Nature of CSR activities	Promoting healthcare, including preventive healthcare	(i) Promoting healthcare, including preventive healthcare (ii) Promoting Education (iii) Eradicating Hunger (iv) Improving Livelihood (v) Various other permitted activities under Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013
6	**Details of Related party transactions**		
	Seven islands shipping foundation	Nil	6.65
	Fairfax India Charitable Foundation	1.00	Nil
7	No provision is made for any contractual obligation	N.A.	N.A.

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46 The Company has sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. Five Crs in aggregate from bank or Financial institution during any point of time in the year on the basis of security of current assets however the Company has not availed the same during the year. Consenquently the Company has not submitted quarterly returns/statements with such banks or financial institutions.

47 **Impact of COVID 19**

Company's operations have not been significantly affected by the spread of the COVID 19 pandemic. The Company has considered the possible effects that may arise out of the still unfolding COVID-19 pandemic on the carrying amounts of property, plant & equipment, intangible assets, inventories, trade receivables, etc. For this purpose, the Company has considered internal and external sources of information up to the date of approval of these financial statements, including credit reports and related information, economic forecasts, etc. Based on the current estimates, the Company does not expect any significant impact on such carrying values. The impact of COVID-19 on the Company's financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements

48 **Events after the reporting period**

There are no other significant events which have occurred after the reporting period.

49 The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

50 No proceeding have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding of benami property under benami Transactions (prohibition) Act,

51 The Company has not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or Government or Government Authority.

52 There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessment under Income Tax Act, 1961 that has not been recorded in the books of accounts.

As per our Report of even date.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number : 324982E/E300003

per Firoz Pradhan
Partner
Membership No. 109360

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 September 2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Seven Islands Shipping Limited

Capt. Thomas W. Pinto
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00053721

Mr. Clayton Pinto
Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Sujit Parsatwar
Director
DIN: 01174288

Mr. Jay Parekh
Company Secretary
Membership No. A47580

Mr. Warren Pinto
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 September 2022

SEVEN ISLANDS SHIPPING LIMITED MUMBAI

12th Floor, The Ruby
29 Senapati Bapat Marg
Dadar (West)
Mumbai - 400 028, India
Tel : +91 22 6819 8000

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Seven Islands Shipping Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Ind AS financial statements of Seven Islands Shipping Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company"), its subsidiary, (the Holding Company and its subsidiary together referred to as "the Group") comprising of the consolidated Balance sheet as at March 31 2022, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and the consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditor on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiary, the aforesaid Consolidated Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2022, their consolidated profit/loss and their consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

Other Information

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Consolidated Ind AS financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021 specified under section 133 of the Act. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of their respective companies and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the Companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of their respective companies to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of their respective companies.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

(a) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

(b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

(c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

(d) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based

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on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

(e) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

(f) Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group of which we are the independent auditor, to express an opinion on the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements of which we are the independent auditor. For the other entities included in the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements, which have been audited by other auditor, such other auditor remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements of which we are the independent auditor regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Other Matter

(a) We did not audit the financial statements and other financial information, in respect of subsidiary, whose financial statements include total assets of Rs 22.35 Crs as at March 31, 2022, and total revenues of Rs NIL and net cash inflows of Rs 1.65 Crs for the year ended on that date. These financial statement and other financial information have been audited by other auditor, whose financial statement, other financial information and auditor's reports have been furnished to us by the management. Our opinion on the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of this subsidiary, and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiary, is based solely on the report of such other auditor.

Our opinion above on the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditor and the financial statements and other financial information certified by the Management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and other financial information of the subsidiary companies, incorporated in India, as noted in the 'Other Matter' paragraph we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in Paragraph 3(xxi) of the Order.

   According to the information and explanation given to us, the said report on the provisions of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of subsection (11) of section (143) of the Act, are not to the Subsidiary Company.

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2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of report of the other auditor on separate financial statements and the other financial information of subsidiary, as noted in the 'other matter' paragraph we report, to the extent applicable, that:

(a) We/the other auditor whose report we have relied upon have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid Consolidated Ind AS financial statements;

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidation of the financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and reports of the other auditor;

(c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements;

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Consolidated Ind AS financial statements comply with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021 specified under section 133 of the Act;

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditor who are appointed under Section 139 of the Act, of its subsidiary company, none of the directors of the Group company, incorporated in India is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary company incorporated in India, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 1" to this report;

(g) In our opinion and based on the consideration of reports of other statutory auditor of the subsidiary incorporated in India, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2022 has been paid / provided by the Holding Company, its subsidiary incorporated in India to their directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;

(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the

(i) Consideration of the report of the other auditor on separate financial statement as also the other financial information of the subsidiary, as noted in the 'Other matter' paragraph:

i. The Consolidated Ind AS financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on its consolidated financial position of the Group in its Consolidated Ind AS financial statements - Refer Note 32 to the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company, its subsidiary incorporated in India during the year ended March 31, 2022.

iv. a) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditor of such subsidiary, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 43 to the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or any of such subsidiary to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on

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behalf of the respective Holding Company or any of such subsidiary ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditor of such subsidiary respectively that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 43 to the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements, no funds have been received by the respective Holding Company or any of such subsidiary from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company or any of such subsidiary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us and that performed by the auditor of the subsidiary which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our or other auditor's notice that has caused us or the other auditor to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.

v) No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Holding Company and its subsidiary company, incorporated in India.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Firoz Pradhan
Partner
Membership Number: 109360

UDIN: 22109360ATRQZY8958

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: September 21, 2022

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S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants

"ANNEXURE 1" as referred in the paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on other legal & regulatory requirements" of our report of even date

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

(xxi) Qualifications or adverse remarks in the Companies (Auditors Report) Order (CARO) reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements are :

Name	CIN	Holding Company/Subsidiary/ associate/joint venture	Clause number of the CARO report which is qualified or is adverse
Seven Islands Shipping Limited	U61100MH2002PLC135732	Holding Company	(vii) (a)

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

S R B C & CO LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

per Firoz Pradhan
Partner
Membership Number: 109360

UDIN: 22109360ATRQZY8958

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: September 21, 2022

Annexure 1 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements of Seven Islands Shipping Limited

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

In conjunction with our audit of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements of Seven Islands Shipping Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") as of and for the year ended March 31, 2022, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary (the Holding Company and its subsidiary together referred to as "the Group"), which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Holding Company's internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both, issued by ICAI Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Ind AS financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Ind AS financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Ind AS financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Ind AS financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditor in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to Consolidated Ind AS financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to Consolidated Ind AS financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Ind AS financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Ind AS financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Ind AS financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Group, which are companies incorporated in India, have, maintained in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Ind AS financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Ind AS financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31,2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

Other Matters

Our report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Holding Company, in so far as it relates to a subsidiary, which is company incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditor of such subsidiary incorporated in India.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Firoz Pradhan
Partner
Membership Number: 109360

UDIN: 22109360ATRQZY8958

S R B C & CO LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: September 21, 2022

SEVEN ISLANDS SHIPPING LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2022

	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. in crs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. in crs
A	**ASSETS**			
1	**Non-current assets**			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	4A	1,744.10	1,240.44
	(b) Capital work-in-progress	4B	12.27	0.10
	(c) Right of use asset	30	22.73	8.68
	(d) Intangible assets	4C	0.84	0.78
	(e) Financial assets			
	(i) Others financial assets	5	29.00	33.60
	(f) Tax assets (net)	6	16.97	11.33
	(g) Other non-current assets	12	2.72	1.10
	Total non - current assets		**1,828.63**	**1,296.04**
2	**Current assets**			
	(a) Inventories	7	28.28	16.90
	(b) Contract assets	9	2.79	7.97
	(c) Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	8	100.26	130.14
	(ii) Trade receivables	9	39.52	85.83
	(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	41.82	173.31
	(iv) Other bank balances	11	172.85	159.45
	(v) Others financial assets	5	11.87	12.66
	(d) Other current assets	12	56.10	62.20
	Total current assets		**453.49**	**648.46**
	Total assets		**2,282.12**	**1,944.50**
B	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
1	**Equity**			
	(a) Equity share capital	13	57.23	57.23
	(b) Other Equity	14	939.04	856.68
	Total equity		**996.28**	**913.91**
2	**Non-current liabilities**			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Long-term borrowings	15	891.73	742.04
	(ia) Lease liabilities	16	15.56	4.68
	(ii) Other financial liabilities	16	0.29	
	(b) Provisions	17		-
	Total Non-current liabilities		**907.58**	**746.72**
3	**Current liabilities**			
	(a) Contract liability		0.27	1.07
	(b) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Short-term borrowings	15	251.70	203.30
	(ia) Lease liabilities	16	4.03	2.17
	(ii) Trade payables	18		
	(A) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		6.44	2.97
	(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		38.86	33.47
	(iii) Other financial liabilities	16	67.29	34.95
	(c) Provisions	17	1.35	0.94
	(d) Other current liabilities	19	8.32	5.01
			378.26	**283.87**
	Total equity and liabilities		**2,282.12**	**1,944.50**
	Summary of significant accounting policies	3		

As per our Report of even date.
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number 324982E/E300003

per Firoz Pradhan
Partner
Membership No. 109360

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 September 2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Seven Islands Shipping Limited

Capt. Thomas W. Pinto
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00053721

Mr. Clayton Pinto
Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Sujit Parsatwar
Director
DIN: 01174288

Mr. Jay Parekh
Company Secretary
Membership No. A47580

Mr. Warren Pinto
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 September 2022

SEVEN ISLANDS SHIPPING LIMITED MUMBAI

SEVEN ISLANDS SHIPPING LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

	Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended March 31, 2022 Rs. in crs	Year Ended March 31, 2021 Rs. in crs
	INCOME			
I	Revenue from contracts with customer	20	724.26	822.37
II	Other income	21	58.88	111.73
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**783.14**	**934.10**
IV	**EXPENSES**			
	Purchase of fuel oil and other inventories	22	68.34	74.47
	Operating expenses	23	231.86	269.28
	(Increase)/ decrease in inventories	24	(11.38)	4.06
	Employee benefit expenses	25	30.18	21.83
	Depreciation and amortization expense	26	240.99	369.85
	Finance costs	27	68.07	40.26
	Other expenses	28	67.91	36.11
	Total expenses (IV)		**695.96**	**815.87**
V	Profit before tax (III-IV)		**87.18**	**118.24**
VI	Tax expense:			
	(1) Tonnage tax		1.49	1.53
	(2) Current tax		3.34	2.71
	(3) Deferred tax		-	-
	(4) Adjustment of tax of earlier years		-	0.46
VII	Profit for the year from operations (V-VI)		**82.35**	**113.54**
VIII	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Other Comprehensive Income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
	Re-measurement gains/(loss) on defined benefit plans*		-	(0.58)
	Income tax relating to above		-	-
	Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax		-	**(0.58)**
IX	Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**82.35**	**112.96**
X	Earnings per equity share:	31		
	Basic and Diluted		14.39	19.84
	Summary of significant accounting policies	3		

*The amount is less than INR 1 lakh

The accompanying notes are an integral part of Financial Statements
As per our Report of even date.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number : 324982E/E300003

per Firoz Pradhan
Partner
Membership No. 109360

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Mumbai
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Chief Financial Officer

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Date: 21 September 2022

SEVEN ISLANDS SHIPPING LIMITED MUMBAI

SEVEN ISLANDS SHIPPING LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(a) Equity Share Capital

	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
		Rs. in crs		Rs. in crs
Balance at the beginning of year	57,227,550	57.23	57,227,550	57.23
Add: Issue of share capital	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**57,227,550**	**57.23**	**57,227,550**	**57.23**

(b) Other Equity

	Reserves & Surplus				OCI	Total
	General reserve	Tonnage tax reserve under section 115VT of the Income Tax Act, 1961	Securities premium	Surplus/ (deficit) in the statement of profit and loss	Re-measurement gains/(loss) on defined benefit plans	
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Balance as at April 1, 2020	93.99	16.86	243.19	389.60	0.08	743.72
Add/Less: Transfer from/to tonnage tax reserve	-	23.65	-	(23.65)	-	-
Add/Less: Transfer from/to general reserve	16.86	(16.86)	-	-	-	-
Net Profit/(Loss) after tax for the year	-	-	-	113.54	(0.58)	112.96
Balance as at April 1, 2021	110.85	23.65	243.19	479.50	(0.50)	856.68
Add/Less: Transfer from/to tonnage tax reserve	-	17.63	-	(17.63)	-	-
Add/Less: Transfer from/to general reserve	23.65	(23.65)	-	-	-	-
Net Profit/(Loss) after tax for the year	-	-	-	82.35	-	82.35
Balance as at March 31, 2022	134.50	17.63	243.19	544.23	(0.50)	939.04
Summary of significant accounting policies	3					

The accompanying notes are an integral part of Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number : 324982E/E300003

per Firoz Pradhan
Partner
Membership No. 109360

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 September 2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Seven Islands Shipping Limited

Capt. Thomas W. Pinto
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00053721

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DIN: 01174288

Mr. Clayton Pinto
Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Jay Parekh
Company Secretary
Membership No. A47580

Mr. Warren Pinto
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 September 2022

SEVEN ISLANDS SHIPPING LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022 Rs. in crs	Year Ended March 31, 2021 Rs. in crs
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit before tax	87.18	118.24
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation	240.99	369.85
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	(38.10)	(73.77)
Exchange difference loss/(gain)- unrealised	(18.75)	(5.92)
Impairment allowance on receivable	0.32	4.65
Bad debts	5.54	0.31
loss/(gain) on derivative contracts	22.01	(19.29)
Interest expense	46.48	35.18
Interest on Lease liability	0.90	0.94
Interest (income)	(7.71)	(8.56)
Insurance claim received	(2.34)	(0.45)
Interest on loan to subsidiary	-	-
Interest income on Lease deposit	(1.16)	(1.27)
Income from investment	(5.35)	(2.07)
Operating profit before working capital changes	330.02	417.84
Movements in working capital:		
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	14.24	(13.13)
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions	0.41	0.10
Increase/ (decrease) in other current liabilities	3.31	2.05
Increase/ (decrease) in other financial liabilities	17.38	(0.98)
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables	40.44	(24.44)
Decrease / (increase) in inventories	(11.38)	4.06
Decrease / (increase) in others financial assets	(22.14)	(1.33)
Decrease / (increase) in others current assets	11.29	(6.95)
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	383.56	377.22
Income tax paid (net of refund)	(10.47)	(7.95)
Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities (a)	373.08	369.27
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of Property, plant, equipment including CWIP and capital advances	(790.75)	(683.69)
Proceeds from sale of Property, plant, equipment	85.30	388.26
Purchase of current investments	(555.08)	(265.38)
Proceeds from sale of current investments	590.32	137.29
Insurance claim received	2.34	0.45
Investments in bank deposits (having original maturity of more than 3 months)	(2.32)	(24.31)
Interest received on bank deposits	5.64	8.37
Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities (b)	(664.55)	(439.01)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	430.00	496.34
Repayments of long term borrowings	(179.54)	(310.66)
Interest paid	(46.48)	(34.63)
Payment of lease liabilities (including interest)	(4.86)	(3.76)
Net cash flow from/ (used in) financing activities (c)	199.12	147.28

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SEVEN ISLANDS SHIPPING LIMITED MUMBAI

SEVEN ISLANDS SHIPPING LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (a+b+c)		(92.34)	77.53
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		131.76	54.23
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		39.42	131.76
		(92.34)	77.53
Components of cash and cash equivalents			
Cash on hand		0.93	0.40
With banks			
On current accounts		36.80	168.78
On deposit accounts		4.09	4.13
Total cash and cash equivalents (Note 10)		41.82	173.31
Less: Bank overdraft (Note 16)		2.40	41.55
		39.42	131.76
Summary of significant accounting policies	3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number : 324982E/E300003

per Firoz Pradhan
Partner
Membership No. 109360

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 September 2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Seven Islands Shipping Limited

Capt. Thomas W. Pinto
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00053721

Mr. Clayton Pinto
Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Sujit Parsatwar
Director
DIN: 01174288

Mr. Jay Parekh
Company Secretary
Membership No. A47580

Mr. Warren Pinto
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 September 2022

1 Corporate information

Seven Islands Shipping Limited (the Holding Company) was incorporated on May 2, 2002 as a private Company and was subsequently converted into a public limited Company on June 6, 2003 It is registered under the Directorate General of Shipping, Government of India The Company is domiciled in India with its registered office at Times Square, Andheri Kurla Road, Andheri (East) - 400059

The Group is in the business of owning and operating of ocean going ships in the liquid tanker segment both on the Indian coast as well as in international waters and manage and operate educational institutions relating to marine industry

The consolidated financial statements comprise financial statements of the Seven Islands Shipping Limited, the Holding Company and its subsidiary

The Consolidated financial statements of Seven Islands Shipping Limited as at March 31 2022 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of directors on 21st September 2022

2 Basis for preparation

In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Group is required to prepare its Consolidated financial statements under the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation and disclosures requirement of Division II of revised schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III) as applicable to financial statement. Accordingly, the Group has prepared these Consolidated financial statements which comprise the Balance Sheets as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022, and significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Consolidated financial statements") The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) through a notification, amended Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 which is applicable from 01 April 2021 and accordingly the presentation for line items in balance sheet is based on the amended schedule III and corresponding numbers as at 31 March 2021 have been regrouped/reclassified.

The Consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for the derivative financial instruments and certain financial assets and liabilities (refer Accounting policy for Financial Instrument) which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount required by relevant Ind AS at the end of the reporting period (refer note 38). The Consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR'), except otherwise indicated.

The Consolidated financial statements are prepared in INR and all the values are rounded off to the nearest crores, except where otherwise stated.

The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the Ind AS Consolidated financial statements.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary as at 31 March 2022. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

▶ Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)

▶ Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and

▶ The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Consolidation procedure:

- Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date
- Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill
- Eliminate in full group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (profits or losses resulting from group transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full) Group losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition date fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that

- deferred tax assets or liabilities and liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Taxes and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-based Payments at the acquisition date; and
- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 Noncurrent Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that Standard.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed

In case of bargain purchase, before recognizing gain in respect thereof, the Group determines whether there exists clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase Thereafter, the Group reassesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and recognizes any additional assets or liabilities that are identified in that reassessment The Group then reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts that Ind AS requires for the purposes of calculating the bargain purchase If the gain remains after this reassessment and review, the Group recognizes it in other comprehensive income and accumulates the same in equity as capital reserve. This gain is attributed to the acquirer. If there does not exist clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase, the Group recognises the gain, after reassessing and reviewing, directly in equity as capital reserve

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SEVEN ISLANDS SHIPPING LIMITED MUMBAI

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another Ind AS

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i e the date when the Group obtains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the financial year, the provisional amounts for which the accounting is incomplete shall be disclosed in the financial statements and provisional amounts recognized at the acquisition date shall be retrospectively adjusted during the measurement period. During the measurement period, the group shall also recognize additional assets or liabilities if the new information is obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and if known, would have resulted in the recognition of those assets and liabilities as of that date However, the measurement period shall not exceed the period of one year from the acquisition date

Business combinations involving entities or businesses under common control shall be accounted for using the pooling of interest method

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification An asset is treated as current when it is:

i) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle

ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading

iii) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

iv) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current

A liability is current when:

i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle

ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading

iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

iv) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Group has identified twelve months as its operating cycle

b Foreign currencies

i Functional and presentation currency

The Group's Ind As Consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is also the Group's functional and presentation currency

ii Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency using the monthly average exchange rates Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year end exchange rates are recognised in Profit or loss. Non monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rate at the date of transaction

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency, remaining unsettled at the year end are translated at closing rates The difference in translation of long term monetary assets acquired and liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2017 and gains and losses on foreign currency transactions relating to acquisition of depreciable capital assets are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset and depreciated over the balance life of the asset, and in other cases, accumulated in a Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account and amortised over the balance period of such long term asset/liability, by recognition as income or expense but not beyond March 31, 2020. The difference in translation of all other monetary assets and liabilities and realised gains and losses on other foreign currency transactions are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c Property, Plant and Equipment and depreciation

All property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any

The cost of Property, Plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure including brokerage and start-up costs on making the asset ready for its intended use and other incidental expenses

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. When major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied All other repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Cost of assets not ready for intended use as on the Balance Sheet date, is shown as capital work-in-progress Advances given towards acquisition of fixed assets outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as Other Non-Current Assets.

Dry docking is considered as a separate component & when a major inspection/ overhaul is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the related property plant and equipements as a replacement cost if the recognition criteria are satisfied. The cost of such major inspection/ overhaul is depreciated separately over the period of thirty months. Upon next major inspection/ overhaul, the costs of new major inspection/ overhaul are added to the asset's cost and any amount remaining from the previous inspection/

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate

Depreciation on Property, Plant and equipment is provided to the extent of depreciable amount on the Written Down value (WDV) method,

Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of Vessels, where useful life is considered as under based on technical evaluation

The Group has assessed the following useful life to depreciate and amortize on its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets respectively

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Particulars	Useful Lives of the Assets estimated by the management (years)
Vessel (including Gas vessels)*	Date of built - 23 to 30
	Date of acquisition - 10 to 20
Furniture and Fixture	10
Vehicles	8 and 10
Speed Boat	13
Computer	6
Office Equipment	5
Intangible Asset	10

* Estimated useful life of the vessels is considered from the year of build and the second hand vessels acquired by management are depreciated on the estimation of balance useful life as at the date of acquisition. The balance estimated useful life considered for depreciation of second-hand vessels ranges between 5 to 15 years.

Residual value in case of vessels is estimated at ten years moving average of scrap rates.

Based on internal technical assessment and past experience, the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the management expects the use of the assets. Hence, the useful lives of only ships is different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

d Intangible assets

The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed accordingly. If there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of economic benefits from the asset, the amortization method is changed to reflect the changed pattern.

Intangible assets are stated at acquisition cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses on derecognition measured at difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

e Impairment of non financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) net selling price and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Group's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

f Inventories

Inventories are carried at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is ascertained on first-in-first out basis. The cost includes all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling prices in the ordinary course of business less estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

g Cash and Cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand and at bank in current and foreign currency accounts, deposit held at call with financial institution, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank Overdrafts are netted of from cash and cash equivalents.

h Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non- cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Group are segregated based on the available information.

i Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

j Lease

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

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Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets

Right-of use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, deferred lease components of security deposits and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement

Lease term

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

k Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using equivalent period government securities interest rate. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Information on contingent liability is disclosed in the Notes to the Ind As Consolidated financial statements. Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, but it is recognised as an asset.

l Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as ESOPs and bonus issue that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for share splits / reverse share splits and bonus shares, as appropriate.

m Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either

In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market that can be accessed by the Group for the asset or liability.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Ind As Consolidated financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the Ind As Consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

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n Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity

1 Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i e , the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

i Debt instruments at amortised cost
ii Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
iii Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
iv Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

i Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met.

A) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

B) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Group After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

ii Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income

However, the Group recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the profit or loss

iii Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. However currently the Group does not have any financial instruments in this category.

iv Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable

If the Group decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L

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De-recognition
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Companies balance sheet) when

'- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

'-The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either
(a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
(b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

On de-recognition, any gains or losses on all debt instruments (other than debt instruments measured at FVOCI) and equity instruments (measured at FVPTL) are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Gains and losses in respect of debt instruments measured at FVOCI and that are accumulated in are reclassify to profit or loss on de-recognition. Gains or losses on equity instruments measured at FVOCI that are recognized and accumulated in Other Comprehensive Income are not reclassified to profit or loss on de-recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
b) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables

The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the group determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

2 Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as appropriate.
All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.
The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to profit or loss. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss

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Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities classified and measured at amortized such as loans and borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction cost incurred. After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

o Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

p Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in contract with customer. The consideration is determined based on the price specified in the contract, net of volume discounts and rebates. Revenue excludes any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the Government which are levied on sales such as Goods and Services tax.

The Group earns revenue from time and voyage charter.

Time Charter hire earnings are accrued on time proportion basis. Revenue from voyage charters is recognised as income, by reference to the voyage progress on load-to-discharge basis, which has been assessed by management to be an appropriate measure of progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligations over time under Ind AS 115.

Judgement is involved in estimating days to reach the load port and discharge port destinations impacting the calculation of income to be accrued for incomplete voyage.

Demurrage revenue is recognised as the performance obligations under the contract is satisfied.

Interest income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Insurance claim

Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted / expected to be admitted and to the extent that the amount recoverable can be measured reliably and it is reasonably certain to expect the ultimate collection.

q Taxes on Income

Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India and tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where the Group operates. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss.

Pursuant to the introduction of section 115VA under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Group has opted for computation of its income from shipping activities under the tonnage tax scheme. Thus, income from the business of operating ships is assessed on the basis of the deemed tonnage income of the Group and no deferred tax is applicable to such income as there are no temporary differences.

r Employee Benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. Employee benefits in the form of Seamen's Welfare Contributions are considered as defined contribution plans and the contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss of the period when the contributions to the respective funds are due. The Group recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

The Group has defined benefit plans for its employees, viz., gratuity liability. The costs of providing benefits under this plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end. Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses for the defined benefit plan are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in the statement of other comprehensive income.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit and loss:

i) Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and

ii) Net interest expense or income

The accumulated leaves at the year end is not carried forward and the entire leave balance gets lapsed. Hence, no provision for leave encashment is provided in the books.

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3A Key sources of estimation uncertainty and recent pronouncement

In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes under section 2 above, the directors of the Group are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.
The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future period, if the revision affects current and future period.

a) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

i) Useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment

On initial recognition, the cost of property and equipment acquired is allocated to each component of the asset and depreciated separately.
Maintenance costs are recognized as expenses for the year, with the exception of mandatory dry-docks required to maintain vessel navigation certificates, which constitute an identifiable component upon the acquisition of a vessel and which are thereafter capitalized when the following dry-docks occur. Dry-docks are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related vessel or to the date of the next dry-dock, whichever is sooner.

Useful lives are estimated based on past experience. Management decides from time to time to revise the estimates for individual assets or groups of assets with similar characteristics due to factors such as quality of maintenance and repair, technical development and environmental requirements. Refer to note 2(d) for the useful lives typically used for new assets.

During the year ended March 31, 2022, Group has not changed the life of vessels as well as the scrap rate.
During the year ended March 31, 2021, Group has changed the useful life of the vessels from 30 years to 23 years. Also, the Group has changed the scrap rate of vessel from USD 325 to USD 440 per ton of vessel with effect from 1st January 2021. Above changes have resulted in an additional depreciation of Rs. 125.80 crs.

Residual values are difficult to estimate given the long lives of vessels, the uncertainty as to future economic conditions and the future price of steel, which is considered as the main determinant of the residual price. Management continually reassesses the residual value of the assets based on changes in the economic environment and revises the values to reflect the impact of any significant changes. The Group has modified its method of estimating residual value to reflect a moving average price of 10 years scrap rate with

ii) Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Group. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystalising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognised. The cases which have been determined as remote by the Group are not disclosed. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the Consolidated financial statements unless when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

iii) Fair value measurements

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments (refer note 38).

iv) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

v) Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding revenue agreements, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

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b) Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from April 1, 2022, as below

Ind AS 103 - Reference to Conceptual Framework

The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103 The Group does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its Consolidated financial statements

Ind AS 16 - Proceeds before intended use

The amendments mainly prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the Group is preparing the asset for

its intended use. Instead, an entity will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss The Group does not expect the amendments to have any impact in its recognition of its property, plant and equipment in its Consolidated financial statements.

Ind AS 37 - Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract' Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts The amendment is essentially a clarification and the Group does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its Consolidated financial statements

Ind AS 109 - Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability The Group does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its Consolidated financial statements.

Ind AS 116 - Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendments remove the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives were described in that illustration The Group does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its Consolidated financial statements.

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4A Property, plant, equipment

Particulars	Vessels *	Furniture's & fixtures	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Plant and Machinery	Computers	Total
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Deemed Cost							
At April 1, 2020	**1,480.13**	**0.22**	**4.35**	**0.66**	-	**0.28**	**1,485.64**
Additions	680.64	0.00	1.18	0.35	-	0.23	682.41
Disposals	(623.27)	-	(0.60)	-	-	-	(623.87)
Exchange Differences	0.22	-		-	-	-	0.22
At April 1, 2021	**1,537.72**	**0.22**	**4.93**	**1.01**	-	**0.51**	**1,544.40**
Additions	786.07	-	0.35	0.22	0.08	0.57	787.28
Disposals	(148.26)	-	-	-	-	-	(148.26)
Exchange Differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2022	**2,175.53**	**0.22**	**5.28**	**1.23**	**0.08**	**1.07**	**2,183.42**
Depreciation and Impairment							
At April 1, 2020	**245.41**	**0.10**	**2.06**	**0.40**	-	**0.11**	248.09
Depreciation charge for the year	364.08	0.03	0.87	0.18	-	0.08	365.24
Disposals	(308.91)	-	(0.47)	-		-	(309.38)
At April 1, 2021	**300.57**	**0.13**	**2.46**	**0.58**	-	**0.19**	**303.95**
Depreciation charge for the period	234.97	0.02	0.81	0.23	0.00	0.40	236.44
Disposals	(101.06)	-	-	-		-	(101.06)
At March 31, 2022	**434.49**	**0.15**	**3.27**	**0.81**	**0.00**	**0.59**	**439.32**
Net book value							
At March 31, 2021	**1,237.15**	**0.09**	**2.46**	**0.43**	-	**0.33**	**1,240.44**
At March 31, 2022	**1,741.04**	**0.06**	**2.01**	**0.42**	**0.08**	**0.48**	**1,744.10**

*Note: The vessels are hypothecated to the bank for availing loan for purchase of vessel and the current assets of the Group

4B Aging of Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)

	March 31, 2022				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
- Projects in progress	12.27	-	-	-	12.27
- Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	12.27	-	-	-	**12.27**

	March 31, 2021				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
- Projects in progress	0.10	-	-	-	0.10
- Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	0.10	-	-	-	**0.10**

There are no overdue projects, hence the disclosure pertaining to overdue project has been dispensed with.

4C Intangible Assets

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Deemed cost - Computer software		
Opening balance	1.02	0.62
Additions	0.17	0.40
Disposals	-	-
	1.19	1.02
Amortisation and impairment		
Opening balance	0.24	0.14
Depreciation charge for the period	0.11	0.09
Disposals	-	-
	0.35	0.24
Net book value	0.84	0.78

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5 Other Financial Assets

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Non Current		
Security deposits		
Unsecured, considered good		
Others	0.47	0.01
Related parties	11.77	5.75
Bank deposits with remaining maturity more than twelve Months	16.76	27.84
	29.00	**33.60**
Current		
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		
Derivatives not designated as hedges	4.08	-
Security deposits		
Unsecured, considered good		
Others	-	0.09
Related parties	-	9.34
Employee advances	0.19	0.29
Interest accrued but not due on Fixed Deposits	5.00	2.94
Deposit receivable from Associates	2.60	-
Other receivables	0.00	0.00
	11.87	**12.66**
	40.87	**46.26**

6 Tax assets (net)

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Advance Income Tax (net of provision for taxation)	16.97	11.33
	16.97	**11.33**

7 Inventories

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Bunker*	13.39	8.16
Lube Oil*	13.51	8.04
Other Inventories*	1.38	0.70
	28.28	**16.90**

*The above closing stock represents inventory maintained on the vessels of the Group

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8 Investments

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Investment in Liquid Mutual Funds (Fair value through profit & loss)- Quoted		
Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund - Growth-Regular Plan	10.04	6.12
Anand Rathi Shares and Stock Brokers Ltd NSE Client Ac	-	30.10
Axis Liquid Fund - Regular Growth	5.03	7.20
Axis Overnight Fund Growth	-	10.09
Canara Robeco Liquid Fund Regular Growth	-	7.19
Canara Robeco Savings	-	28.09
Canara Robeco Ultra Short Term	-	25.06
HDFC Overnight Fund Regular Plan - Growth	-	7.18
ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund - Growth	-	1.42
SBI Overnight Fund Regular Growth	-	7.69
KMMF K Liquid	5.00	-
Kotak Savings Fund-Growth-Regular plan	9.00	-
Axis ultra short term fund - regular plan growth	5.03	-
Axis Ultra Short Term Fund Direct Growth	10.23	-
Hdfc Ultra Short Term Fund - Regular Growth	30.56	-
Dsp Blackrock Low Duration Fund - Regular Plan – G	20.37	-
Kotak Liquid Fund Regular Plan Growth	5.00	-
	100.26	130.14

9 Trade Receivables

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Trade Receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	39.52	85.83
Trade Receivables, which has significant increase in credit risk	0.32	5.65
Impairment allowance based on expected credit loss	(0.32)	(5.65)
	39.52	85.83

Ageing of Accounts Receivables

March 31, 2022

		Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
		Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
i	Undisputed Trade receivables considered good	-	24.07	5.82	9.62	-	-	39.52
ii	Undisputed Trade receivables considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii	Disputed Trade receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv	Disputed Trade receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	24.07	5.82	9.62	-	-	39.52

March 31, 2021

		Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
		Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
i	Undisputed Trade receivables considered good	-	58.60	20.50	6.73	-	-	85.83
ii	Undisputed Trade receivables considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii	Disputed Trade receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv	Disputed Trade receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	58.60	20.50	6.73	-	-	85.83

Credit terms

Trade receivables : are due immediate after the raising of the invoice to the customers

Credit risk management regarding trade receivables has been described in note 41

Trade receivables does not include any receivables from directors and officers of the company

Set out below the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
As at April 1	5.65	1.00
Reversal during the year	(5.65)	-
Provision made during the year	0.32	4.65
At the end of year	0.32	5.65

Contract assets

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
At the beginning of the year	7.97	-
Creation during the year	2.79	7.97
Deduction during the year	(7.97)	-
At the end of year	2.79	7.97

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10 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. in crs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. in crs
Balance with banks		
On current accounts	36.80	168.78
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	4.09	4.13
Cash on hand	0.93	0.40
	41.82	**173.31**

11 Other Bank Balances

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. in crs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. in crs
Deposits with remaining maturity less than twelve months	172.85	159.45
Deposits with remaining maturity more than twelve months	16.76	27.84
	189.61	**187.30**
Amount Disclosed under Other Financial Assets (Refer Note 5)	(16.76)	(27.84)
	172.85	**159.45**

Out of the above INR 188.70 Crs is liens against borrowings (INR 182.81 Crs : March 31 2021)

Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances for liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	Long - term borrowings March 31, 2022 Rs. in crs	Long - term borrowings March 31, 2021 Rs. in crs
Opening	903.79	717.89
Cash flow	250.46	185.69
Non- Cash Changes		
Foreign exchange movement	(13.22)	0.21
Closing	**1,141.03**	**903.79**
Classified as current maturity	249.30	161.75
Non - current liability	891.73	742.04
Total	**1,141.03**	**903.79**

12 Other Assets

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. in crs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. in crs
Non Current		
Capital advances		
Unsecured, considered good	2.72	1.10
	2.72	**1.10**
Current		
Secured, considered good		
Unsecured, considered good		
Advance to Suppliers	2.11	3.40
Share Issue Expenses	-	3.05
Balance with statutory authorities	51.27	53.19
Prepaid Expenses	2.72	2.40
Other advances	-	0.16
	56.10	**62.20**

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13 Equity Share Capital

	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	Rs. in crs	No. of shares	Rs. in crs
AUTHORIZED SHARES				
7,50,00,000 (March 31, 2021 : 6,00,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each.	75,000,000	75.00	75,000,000	75.00
	75,000,000	**75.00**	**75,000,000**	**75.00**
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED & FULLY PAID-UP SHARES				
5,72,27,550 (March 31, 2021 : 5,72,27,550) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each, Fully Paid up	57,227,550	57.23	57,227,550	57.23
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**57,227,550**	**57.23**	**57,227,550**	**57.23**

a) The Group has only one class of Equity shares having a face value of Rs 10 each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive remaining assets of the Group after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to their shareholdings.

b) **Details of shareholding more than 5% equity shares in the Group:**

		March 31, 2022			March 31, 2021		
Sr no.	Name of the shareholder	No. of Shares	% holding	% Change during the Year	No. of Shares	% holding	% Change during the Year
1	Mr. T.W. Pinto	29,190,750	51.01%	7.33%	24,996,200	43.68%	-
2	M/s FIH Mauritius Investments Limited	27,777,650	48.54%	-	27,777,650	48.54%	-
3	Mrs. Leena Pinto	-	0.00%	7.32%	4,190,500	7.32%	-

As per records of the Group, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

c) **Details of the shares held by the Promoters**

		March 31, 2022			March 31, 2021		
Sr no.	Name of the shareholder	No. of Shares	% holding	% Change during the Year	No. of Shares	% holding	% Change during the Year
1	Mr. T.W. Pinto	29,190,750	51.01%	-	24,996,200	43.68%	-
2	M/s FIH Mauritius Investments Limited *	-	0.00%	-	27,777,650	48.54%	-
3	Mrs. Leena Pinto **	-	0.00%	-	4,190,500	7.32%	-

* The Board of Directors of the Group in it meeting held on September 21, 2022 resolved to reclassify the Promoters of the Group. Accordingly, the Board resolved to identify Capt. Thomas Wilfred Pinto as the promoter of the Group and to reclassify FIH Mauritius Investments Ltd's shareholding in the Group, from Promoter category to Non-Promoter category.

** Mrs Leena pinto has transferred all the shares to Mr. Thomas W. Pinto.

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Notes to consolidated Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

14 Other Equity

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
General reserve	134.50	110.85
Tonnage tax reserve under section 115VT of the Income Tax Act, 1961	17.63	23.65
Securities premium	243.19	243.19
Surplus/ (deficit) in the statement of profit and loss	544.23	479.50
Other comprehensive income	(0.50)	(0.50)
	939.04	**856.68**

Nature and purpose of Reserves

Security Premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium received on issue of shares. It is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013

General Reserve

General reserve is used for utilisation of tonnage tax reserve for appropriate purposes and are available for distribution to Shareholders

Surplus in the statement of profit and loss

Surplus in the statement of profit and loss represents surplus/accumulated earnings of the group and are available for distribution to shareholders

Tonnage tax reserve under section 115VT of the Income Tax Act, 1961

Tonnage Tax Reserve created as per the provisions of the Section 115VT of the Income-tax Act. 1961, whereby a minimum of 20% of book profits from the tonnage tax activities are to be utilised for acquiring new vessels within 8 years

15 Borrowing

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Non Current		
Long-term borrowing		
Secured term loan		
- Indian rupee term loans from banks	733.45	544.80
- Foreign currency loan from banks	407.58	358.99
Less Current maturities of long-term borrowings clubbed under short-term borrowings	(249.30)	(161.75)
	891.73	**742.04**
Current		
Short-term borrowings		
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	249.30	161.75
Bank overdraft	2.40	41.55
	251.70	**203.30**
	1,143.43	**945.35**

a) Secured Term Loan is repayable in 22 to 23 quarterly instalments after three to six months of moratorium period from the date of disbursement

b) Foreign currency term loan carries interest rate of LIBOR plus 250 to 350 basis point and Indian rupee term loan from bank carries interest @ 7.25 % p.a. to 9.05% p.a

c) All the term loans are secured by way of hypothecation of the Vessels and the current assets of the Company

d) Term loan of Rs. 738.06 Crs as on 31 March 2022 from Banks is secured by personal guarantee of Capt. Thomas W. Pinto, Ms. Leena Pinto

e) Bank overdraft interest rate ranges from 8.75% was 13.95%, the borrowing is against lien of Fixed deposits

f) The term loan has been utilised for the purpose for which they were obtained

g) **Term of repayment and interest are as follows**

Description	Effective Interest rate	Balance instalments as on 31.03.2022	Year of Maturity FY Ending	Amount outstanding 31.03.2022	Amount outstanding 31.03.2021
				Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Foreign currency term loan - M.T. Courage	LIBOR + 250 basis points	11	2024	24.55	32.00
Foreign currency term loan - M.T. Elegant	LIBOR + 250 basis points	-	2022	-	14.67
Term loan - M.T. Abalone	9.05%	12	2025	23.92	31.86
Term Loan - M.T. Harmony	9.00%	-	2022	-	24.72
Term Loan - M.T. Kestrel	9.05%	12	2025	25.01	33.31
Term Loan - M.T. Loyalty	9.00%	10	2024	19.95	27.88
Term Loan - M.T. Gallant	8.95%	13	2026	28.27	36.93
Term Loan - M.T. Success	8.95%	14	2026	34.87	44.79
Term Loan - M.T. Coronet	8.65%	14	2026	28.19	38.95
Term Loan - M.T. Blossom	8.50%	14	2026	24.77	31.38
Term Loan - M.T. Dynasty	8.50%	14	2026	26.61	33.66
Foreign currency term loan - M.T. Feather	LIBOR + 275 basis points	14	2026	29.25	36.46
Foreign currency term loan - M.T. Patriot	LIBOR + 275 basis points	14	2026	32.16	38.90
Foreign currency term loan - M.T. Pelican	LIBOR + 250 basis points	-	2022	-	19.20
Foreign currency term loan - M.T. Sparkle	LIBOR + 250 basis points	13	2026	25.59	32.12
Foreign currency term loan - M.T. Lourdes	LIBOR + 270 basis points	18	2026	22.76	26.54
Term Loan - M.T. Concord	3.63%	19	2026	109.86	127.11
Term Loan - M.T. Classic	3.62%	20	2026	98.60	103.63
Term Loan - M.T. Babylon	2.30%	20	2026	52.86	55.48
Term Loan - M.T. Century	3.00%	20	2026	103.98	114.20
Term Loan - LPG/c Pine Gas	3.58%	30	2029	248.37	-
Term Loan - M.T. Harvest	3.40%	22	2027	59.64	-
Foreign Currency Term Loan - LPG/c Rose Gas	3.40%	22	2027	121.82	-
				1,141.03	**903.79**
Less Current maturities of long-term borrowings clubbed under short-term borrowings				249.30	161.75
				891.73	**742.04**

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16 Other Financial Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Non-Current		
Retention money payable	0.29	-
Lease liability (Note 30)	15.56	4.68
	15.85	**4.68**
Current		
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss		
Derivatives not designated as hedges	42.29	20.28
Interest Accrued But not Due on Secured Loan	1.28	1.27
Salary payable	8.47	7.97
Capital creditors	15.25	5.42
Lease liability (Note 30)	4.03	2.17
	71.33	**37.11**

17 Provisions

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Current		
Gratuity Provision	1.12	0.94
Seamens Gratuity	0.23	-
	1.35	**0.94**

Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
18 Trade payables		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	6.44	2.97
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	38.86	33.45
Payable to related parties	-	0.01
	45.30	**36.43**

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Ageing of Accounts Payable

March 31, 2022

				Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
		Unbilled dues	Not yet due	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
		Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
i	MSME	0.43	5.25	0.52	0.08	0.12	0.04	6.44
ii	Others	10.18	7.27	17.57	3.42	0.20	0.23	38.86
iii	Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10.61	12.52	18.08	3.50	0.32	0.27	45.30

March 31, 2021

				Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
		Unbilled dues	Not yet due	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
		Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
i	MSME	0.12	0.12	2.47	0.13	-	0.13	2.97
ii	Others	10.54	1.26	18.58	0.58	1.23	1.27	33.46
iii	Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10.66	1.38	21.05	0.71	1.23	1.40	36.43

Credit terms : Payables are normally settled within 90 days

19 Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Current		
Statutory dues	8.32	5.01
	8.32	5.01

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20 Revenue from contracts with customer

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Time Charter - Charter hire	641.04	480.34
Voyage Charter - Freight and demurrage	83.22	342.03
	724.26	822.37
India	645.50	688.33
Outside India	78.76	134.04
	724.26	822.37

Contract balances

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Trade receivable	39.52	85.83
Contract assets	2.79	7.97
Contract liabilities	0.27	5.01

21 Other Income

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Income from investments	5.35	2.07
Insurance claim	2.34	0.45
Interest on Lease deposit	1.16	1.27
Exchange differences (net)	-	5.92
Interest on fixed deposit	7.71	8.56
Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value	4.08	19.29
Profit on Sale of Asset	38.10	73.77
Interest on income tax refund	-	0.13
Interest on loan to subsidiary	-	-
Other Income	0.14	0.27
	58.88	111.73

22 Purchase of fuel oil and other inventories

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Purchase of bunkers	39.01	59.99
Purchase of lube oil	24.79	12.70
Purchase of other inventories	4.54	1.78
	68.34	74.47

23 Operating expenses

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Crew Charges	128.78	113.13
Port Expenses	8.38	31.08
Stores & spares consumed	32.69	20.74
Insurance Charges	14.68	11.96
Repairs & Maintenance of ships	11.92	8.24
Survey & Certification	8.30	8.30
Agency Fees	1.12	1.13
Other operating expenses	25.99	74.70
	231.86	269.28

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24 **(Increase)/ decrease in inventories**

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Inventories at the end of the year		
Bunkers	13.39	8.16
Lube oil	13.51	8.04
Others	1.38	0.70
	28.28	**16.90**
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Bunkers	8.16	12.61
Lube oil	8.04	7.59
Others	0.70	0.76
	16.90	**20.96**
	(11.38)	**4.06**

25 **Employee benefit expenses**

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Salaries and bonus	20.83	15.49
Directors remuneration u/s 197	5.82	5.56
Contribution to provident fund	0.22	0.19
Gratuity expense (note 33)	0.48	0.20
Staff welfare expenses	2.83	0.39
Total	**30.18**	**21.83**

26 **Depreciation and amortization expense**

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	236.43	365.23
Amortization of intangible assets	0.11	0.09
Depreciation of Right of use of assets	4.45	4.53
	240.99	**369.85**

27 **Finance costs**

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Interest on term loan	63.73	34.14
Interest on Lease	0.90	0.94
Bank charges	3.17	4.02
Interest on MSME	0.05	0.12
Interest on bank overdraft facility	0.22	1.04
	68.07	**40.26**

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28 Other expenses

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Rent	-	0.77
Rates and taxes	16.43	10.51
Fair value loss on financial instruments at fair value	22.01	-
Legal and professional fees	9.89	6.18
Business promotion expenses	0.96	0.43
Office utility expenses	4.00	2.23
Corporate social responsibility expenditure (Note 44)	1.44	7.52
Travelling and conveyance	2.41	0.73
Communication expenses	0.29	0.22
Payment to auditor (Note 29)	0.31	0.23
Impairment allowance on receivable	0.32	4.65
Bad debts	5.54	0.31
Repairs & Maintanance - plant & machinery	0.70	0.63
Directors' sitting fees	0.04	0.07
Exchange differences (net)	2.41	-
Miscellaneous expenses	1.16	1.63
	67.91	**36.11**

29 Payment to auditor

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Payment to auditor as:-		
- Audit fees	0.31	0.23
- for taxation matters	-	-
- for other services	-	-
Total	**0.31**	**0.23**

Note: the above expenses excludes IPO fees of Rs 0.68 crs for March 31, 2021

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30 Leases - Ind AS 116

The Group has entered into non cancellable commercial leases for office premises and warehouses. These leases have an average life of between three and five years with no renewal option included in the contracts. There are no restrictions placed upon the Group

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year

	Times Square, 8th Floor Premises 3A	Times Square, 7th Floor Premises 3A(I)	Times Square, 8th Floor Premises 3B	Times Square, 8th Floor Premises 4	Times Square, 7th Floor Premises 4	Leasehold Land	Godown	Total
As at April 01, 2020	5.08	4.99	1.59	1.41	-		0.04	13.10
Addition	-	-	-	-	-		0.11	0.11
Depreciation expense	(1.10)	(1.11)	(0.87)	(1.41)	-		(0.04)	(4.53)
As at March 31, 2021	3.98	3.88	0.72	-	-	-	0.11	8.68
Addition	-	-	2.10	6.23	2.75	8.23	-	19.32
Depreciation expense	(1.11)	(1.11)	(0.79)	(1.25)	(0.15)	(0.82)	(0.04)	(5.28)
As at March 31, 2022	2.87	2.78	2.03	4.98	2.60	7.41	0.07	22.72

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening	6.84	9.56
Additions	16.05	0.10
Accrued Interest	1.57	0.94
Payments	(4.86)	(3.76)
Closing balance	19.60	6.84
Current	4.03	2.16
Non-current	15.57	4.68

Amount recognised in profit or loss

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	5.28	4.53
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1.57	0.94
Interest Income, interest on lease deposit *	(1.16)	(1.27)
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	5.69	4.20

* asssumed interest rate @ 9% p.a

31 Earnings per share (EPS)

The following reflects the profit and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Profit/ (loss) after tax	82.35	113.54
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS		
Weighted average number of shares outstanding as at year end	57,227,550	57,227,550
Earnings per share		
Basic and Diluted EPS	14.39	19.84

32 Commitments and Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts inclusive of the penalty and interest (note a)	15.38	15.36
Guarantees (note b)	0.94	1.60
Total	**16.32**	**16.96**

a **The claims against the comprise:**

Service Tax demand disputed by the Group - Rs 15.38 crs as on March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021 Rs 15.36 crs), this amount is inclusive of interest and penalty upto the date of the notice. The Group is of the opinion that that the action will succeed and accordingly no provision for liability has been recognized in the financial statements.

b **Guarantees given by the Group comprise:**

There are guarantees of Rs 0.94 crs outstanding as on March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021 Rs. 1.60 crs) which are given to Mumbai port trust, ONGC and seamen employee office.

c The Group has filed a commercial admiralty suit before the High Court of Gujarat on January 15, 2021, against Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited ("BPCL") and all persons who could in future make a claim, in relation to M. T. Genessa (the "Vessel"), owned by the Group. On January 17, 2018, the Vessel was undertaking a coastal voyage from Mumbai to Kandla, when there occurred a fire on board the Vessel, leading to loss and damage to property on board or in connection with the operation of the Vessel. The Group filed the suit in exercise of its statutory rights to limit the liability for purported claims (including claims by way of recourse or for indemnity) by BPCL to a sum of Rs. 49.58 crs, under the terms of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 read with the Merchant Shipping (Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims) Rules, 2015. A notice has been issued to BPCL by Gujarat High Court. The matter is currently pending.

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33 Gratuity

The Group has a defined benefit gratuity plan for its employees. Every employee who has completed five years of service or more gets a gratuity on resignation or death or retirement at 15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service. The gratuity plan of the Group is funded through group gratuity insurance scheme of Life Insurance Corporation of India.
Each year, the Group reviews the level of funding in the gratuity plan. Such a review includes the asset-liability matching strategy and investment risk management policy. The Group decides its contribution based on the results of this annual review. The Group aims to keep annual contributions relatively stable at a level such that no plan deficits (based on valuation performed) will arise.
The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the Statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognized in the Balance sheet for the respective plans.

Net employee benefit expense recognized in employee cost

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Current service cost	0.43	0.19
Net interest cost	0.06	0.01
Net benefit expense	**0.48**	**0.20**

Other Comprehensive Income	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss recognized for the year	(0.02)	0.56
Return on Plan Assets excluding net interest	0.02	0.02
Re-measurement gains/(loss) on defined benefit plans	**0.00**	**0.58**

Balance sheet
Benefit asset/ (liability)

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(1.79)	(1.55)
Fair value of plan assets	0.68	0.61
Plan asset/ (liability)	**(1.12)**	**(0.94)**

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Opening defined benefit obligation	1.56	0.89
Current service cost	0.43	0.19
Interest cost	0.09	0.05
Past service cost	-	-
Benefits paid	(0.26)	(0.15)
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	(0.02)	0.57
Closing defined benefit obligation	**1.79**	**1.55**

Changes in fair value of plan assets

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Opening fair value of plan assets	0.62	0.64
Expected return	0.04	0.04
Contributions by employer	0.30	0.10
Benefits paid	(0.26)	(0.15)
Actuarial gain/(loss)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**0.68**	**0.61**

Sensitivity Analysis
Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analyses below have

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Present value of obligation		
Discount rate (increase by 1%)	(0.10)	(0.07)
Discount rate (decrease by 1%)	0.11	0.10
Salary Escalation (increase by 1%)	0.06	0.06
Salary Escalation (decrease by 1%)	(0.06)	(0.04)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity for the Group's plans are shown below:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Discount rate	6.28%	6.32%
Rate of increase in compensation level	10.00%	7.00%
Expected rate of return on assets	7.34%	7.34%
Employee turnover	16.00%	16.00%

Experience adjustment for current and previous years:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Defined benefit obligation	1.79	1.55
Plan assets	0.68	0.61
Surplus/ (deficit)	(1.12)	(0.94)
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities	(0.02)	0.57
Experience adjustments on plan assets	0.02	0.02

Estimate of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes account of inflation, seniority, increments and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in employment market.

The Group's gratuity fund is managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The plan assets under the fund are deposited under approved securities.
The Group expects to contribute Rs. 0 crs to gratuity in the next year (March 31, 2021 Rs 0.45 crs)

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34 Related party disclosures

a. Names of related parties and related party relationship

Name of the party	Description of relationship
M/s Seven Islands Logistics Private Limited	Enterprise over which key management personnel and their relatives have significant influence
Dr. Pinto's Pathological Laboratory	Enterprise over which key management personnel and their relatives have significant influence
Parsatwar & Co	Enterprise over which directors and their relatives have significant influence
Seven Islands Shipping Foundation	Enterprise over which directors have significant influence
Menezes and associates	Enterprise over which directors and their relatives have significant influence
Fairfax India Charitable Foundation	Enterprise over which directors have significant influence
Key managerial personnel / Directors	
Capt. Thomas W. Pinto	Chairman & Managing Director
Ms. Leena Pinto(up to August 31, 2021)	Whole Time Director
Mr. Clayton Pinto	Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Sujit Parsatwar	Director
Mr. Jay Parekh	Company Secretary
Mr. Warren Pinto	Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Madhukar Kamath (upto 31.07.2021)	Independent Director
Mr. Uday Gore	Independent Director
Mr. John Prasad Menezes (upto 06.02.2021)	Independent Director
Mr. Darshan Upadhyay (upto 19.10.2021)	Independent Director
Mr. Sumit Maheshwari	Nominee Director
Ms. Sanjeevlata Samdani	Independent Director
Mr Anil Devli (w.e.f. 20.08.2021)	Independent Director

b. Related party transaction

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

	Nature of transaction	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
		Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
M/s Seven Islands Logistics Private Limited	Office rent paid	3.84	3.72
	Deposit given	0.77	-
	Reimbursement of expenses	0.15	0.13
Dr. Pinto's Pathological Laboratory	Medical expenses incurred	0.04	0.02
Parsatwar & Co.	Consultancy charges	3.80	5.05
Fairfax India Charitable Foundation	Donation u/s 135	1.00	-
Seven Islands Shipping Foundation	Donation u/s 135	-	7.49
Mr. Clayton Pinto	Reimbursement of expenses	0.38	0.15
Capt. Thomas W. Pinto	Reimbursement of expenses	0.87	0.12
Menezes and associates	Professional fees	-	0.04
Mr. Madhukar Kamath	Director Sitting fees	0.00	0.02
Mr. Uday Gore	Director Sitting fees	0.02	0.02
Mr. John Prasad Menezes	Director Sitting fees	-	0.01
Mr. Darshan Upadhyay	Director Sitting fees	0.00	0.02
Ms. Sanjeevlata Samdani	Director Sitting fees	0.01	0.00
Mr. Anil Devli	Director Sitting fees	0.01	-

c. Outstanding balances

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Balances (payable)/ receivable at the year end		
M/s Seven Islands Logistics Private Limited - security deposit	15.68	17.50
M/s Seven Islands Logistics Private Limited - security deposit receivable	2.60	-
M/s Seven Islands Logistics Private Limited - Reimbursement of expenses	-	(0.02)

d. Remuneration to key managerial personnel

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Capt. Thomas W. Pinto	5.48	4.75
Ms. Leena Pinto	0.54	0.81
Mr. Clayton Pinto	1.23	0.36
Mr. Jay Parekh	0.19	0.11
Mr. Warren Pinto	0.31	0.20

e. Other transactions:

i) Guarantee given

There are no guarantees outstanding as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

ii) Guarantee taken

Term loan of Rs. 738.06 Crs as on 31 March 2022 (March 31, 2021 : Rs.908.96 Crs.) from Banks is secured by personal guarantee of Capt. Thomas W. Pinto, Ms. Leena Pinto.

f. The above transactions do not include IPO related expenses and its recoverable balances, incurred on behalf of related parties as selling shareholders in Offer for Sale.

g. The transactions with the related parties during the year and previous year are at arms length basis.

35 Capital and other commitments

a Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for:

The Group has an capital commitment regarding the acquisition of vessel and the dry dock of vessels of Rs. 268.37 Crs as on 31 March 2022. (March 31, 2021: Rs. 71.37 Crs).

b For commitments relating to lease arrangements, please refer note 30

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36 Segment reporting

For management purposes, the Group is organised into one business unit based on its services and has one reportable segment. The Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating officer of the Group has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") The CODM evaluates the Group's financial performance and makes the strategic decisions

As per Ind AS 108, the Group has a single reportable segment therefore Group has provided the following disclosures

a Revenue from operations

	For the period ended March 31, 2022	For the period ended March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
India	645.50	688.33
Outside India	78.76	134.04
	724.26	**822.37**

Revenue from operations have been allocated on the basis of location of customers

b Non current assets

All non current assets other than financials instruments of the Group are located in India

c As per Ind AS 108 paragraph 34 requires entities to disclose information about its major customers i.e. those contributing 10% or more of its total amount of revenue
Revenue from external customers individually contributed more than 10% of the total revenue of the entity is as follows

	For the period ended March 31, 2022	For the period ended March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Revenue from external customers	561.58	561.49
Number of Customers	3	3

37 Capital Management

For the purpose of Group's capital management, equity includes equity share capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the Group. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements the Group's objectives are to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth and maximise he shareholders value. The Group funds its operations through internal accruals. The management and the Board of Directors monitor the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to shareholders

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Group's policy is to keep the gearing ratio below 55%. The Group includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents.

As at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2022, the Group has only one class of equity shares and has debt, consequent to such capital structure, there are no externally imposed capital requirements. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Group allocates its capital for distribution of dividend or re-investment into business based on its long term financial plans.

The debt equity for the year is as under:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Total Debt (note no 16)	1,143.43	945.34
Less cash and cash equivalents (note no 10)	(41.82)	(173.31)
Less: Other Bank Balances (note no. 11)	(172.85)	(159.45)
Net debt	**928.76**	**612.58**
Total Equity (note no 14 and 15)	978.65	890.26
Capital and net debt	**1,907.41**	**1,502.85**
Gearing ratio	**48.69%**	**40.76%**

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38 Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category

	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Carrying value	Fair Value	Carrying value	Fair Value
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Financial Assets:				
At amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	41.82	41.82	173.31	173.31
Other bank balances	172.85	172.85	159.45	159.45
Trade receivables	39.52	39.52	85.83	85.83
Other Financial assets	36.79	36.79	46.26	46.26
Financial assets at fair value through profit & loss				
Loan to subsidiary	-	-	-	-
Derivatives not designated as hedges	4.08	4.08	-	-
Investments in mutual funds	100.26	100.26	130.14	130.14
	395.32	395.32	594.99	594.99

	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31,2021	
	Carrying value	Fair Value	Carrying value	Fair Value
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Financial Liabilities:				
At amortised cost				
Borrowings	1,143.42	1,143.42	945.34	945.34
Other financial liabilities	25.00	25.00	14.66	14.66
Trade and other payables	45.30	45.30	36.43	36.43
Finacial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss				
Derivatives not designated as hedges	42.29	42.29	20.28	20.28
	1,256.02	1,256.02	1,016.72	1,016.72

Investments in mutual funds are valued at the NAV's considered at each reporting date

Derivatives instruments at fair value through profit or loss reflect the change In the fair value of interest rate swap (i.e paying fixed interest and receiving variable interest) that is not designated in hedge relationship, but is, nevertheless, intended to reduce the level of interest rate risk for expected outflow of interest included in the repayments of borrowings

The Group uses derivative instruments as part of its management of foreign currency risk and interest rate risk associated on borrowings. The Group uses cross currency swaps and interest rate swaps. At 31 March 2022, the Group had currency swaps and interest rate swap agreement in place for its local currency borrowing. The Group has contracted to pay fixed amount of foreign currency and receives fixed amount of indian currency. The Group receives a fixed rate of interest of 8.75% - 9.25% and pays interest at a variable rate equal to LIBOR+2.5% - 3.25% or a lower contracted fixed rate on the outstanding amount. The said swap is treated as a derivative and thus measured at fair value through profit or loss further, being derivative, it is being mark to market as at March 31, 2022. the derivatives are classified as level 2 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to inclusion of signaficant observable inputs including counterparty credit risk while arriving at the fair value.

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Fair value measurements recognised in the Balance Sheet:

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

-Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

-Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

-Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
	March 31, 2022	March 31,2021	March 31, 2022	March 31,2021	March 31, 2022	March 31,2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Financial Assets						
Finacial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss						
Loan to subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in mutual funds units	100 26	130 14	-	-	-	-
Derivatives not designated as hedges	-	-	4 08	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	1,143 42	945 34	-	-
Finacial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss						
Derivatives not designated as hedges	-	-	42 29	20.28	-	-
	100.26	130.14	38.21	965.62	-	-

The fair value of loans from banks and other financial indebtedness as well as other non current financial liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt or similar terms and remaining maturities.

All the current financial assets and liabilities have carrying amount which is equivalent to fair value.

The fair value of non-current borrowings is based on discounted cash flow using a current borrowing rate and is equivalent to its carrying amount. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

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39 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

	for the year ended March 31, 2022 Rs. in crs	for the year ended March 31,2021 Rs. in crs
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	6.26	2.97
Interest due on above	0.17	0.12
	6.44	**3.09**
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-

40 Income tax Expense

A Tax expense recognised in the statement of profit & loss

	for the year ended March 31, 2022 Rs. in crs	for the year ended March 31,2021 Rs. in crs
Income Tax		
Tonnage tax	1.49	1.53
Current tax	3.34	2.71
Excess/(short) provision for tax of earlier year	-	0.46
Total Current tax expense	4.83	4.70
Effective tax rate	5.54%	3.98%

B Reconciliation between statutory Income Tax Rate applicable to the Group and the effective Income Tax rate is as follows :

	for the year ended March 31, 2022 Rs. in crs	for the year ended March 31,2021 Rs. in crs
Profit before taxes	87.18	118.24
Effective tax rate in India *	-	-
Tax effect of adjustment for profit subject to tonnage tax regime / presumptive taxation	4.83	4.70
Income tax expense recognised in the profit and loss account	4.83	4.70

* Note: In case of Indian shipping companies, tax expense is computed based on the gross tonnage of the vessels for the income subject to tonnage tax. In case of income not subject to tonnage tax, the same is calculated based on the taxable profits calculated in accordance with the local tax laws.

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41 Financial risk Management objectives and policies

The Group's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Group's financial risk management policy is set by the Audit committee

The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including deposits and loans and borrowings

The Group manages market risk through Audit committee, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The committee recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by Audit committee and Board

a Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and FVTOCI investments

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021

The following assumptions have been made in calculating the sensitivity analyses:

The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020

The sensitivity of equity is calculated by considering the effect of any associated cash flow hedges at 31 March 2022 for the effects of the assumed changes of the underlying risk

i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in interest rates

Exposure to Interest rate risk

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31,2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Total Borrowings	1,143 42	945 34
% of Borrowings out of above bearing variable rate of Interest	23 39%	53 53%

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk as the Group borrow funds at floating interest rates. The interest rate risk is managed by monitoring the Group's level of borrowings periodically and structuring its borrowings on varying maturities and interest rate terms.

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates at the balance sheet date. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of liability outstanding at the balance sheet date was outstanding for the whole year.

A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's loss for the year ended March 31, 2022 would increase/decrease by INR 0 13 crs (March 31, 2021 INR 2 53 crs). This is mainly attributable to the Group's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings

ii) Price risk

The Group is engaged in the business of commodity transportation of crude oil, petroleum products, coal, iron-ore etc. which involves a high level of dependence on the production of oil and gas. Thus, demand in these sectors will have a direct impact on the business of the Group. A decline in the demand for oil, coal or iron etc. will adversely affect the business of the Group. Thus, often, the factors affecting the supply and demand for the vessel are beyond the control of the Group as the nature, timing and degree of changes in the industry conditions cannot be foreseen and are unpredictable

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iii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk mainly arises from transactions undertaken by an operating unit denominated in currencies other than its functional currency. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency). The Group manages its foreign currency risk by converting the foreign currency exposure into INR on the date of entering into the transaction.

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are as follows

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31,2021	
	USD	Others	USD	Others
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Trade Receivables	2.87	0.08	7.35	0.93
Cash and Cash equivalents	0.55	-	3.25	5.97
Other Financial Assets	4.08	-	-	-
Net Exposure for Assets	**7.51**	**0.08**	**10.60**	**6.90**
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	409.75	-	361.18	-
Trade payable	21.76	5.04	9.29	2.57
Derivatives not designated as hedges	42.29	-	20.28	-
Net Exposure for Liabilities	**473.81**	**5.04**	**390.75**	**2.57**
Net exposure (Assets-Liabilities)	**(466.30)**	**(4.96)**	**(380.15)**	**4.33**

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in the functional currency against the relevant foreign currencies of all the companies in the Group.

5% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates.

The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit and other equity where the respective functional currency strengthens by 5% against the relevant foreign currency. For a 5% weakening of the functional currency against the relevant currency, there would be an equal and opposite impact on the profit and other equity, and the balances below would be negative:

Effect in INR	March 31, 2022	March 31,2021
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
USD impact	(23.31)	(19.01)

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Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed To manage this, the Group periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers and other counter parties, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of financial assets Individual risk limits are set and periodically reviewed on the basis of such information

Financial assets are written off when where there are no reasonable expectations of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Group Where loans or receivables have been written off, the Group continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. When such recoveries are made, these are then recognized as income in the statement of profit and loss.
The Group measures the expected credit loss of trade receivables based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates.

Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Group treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows The Group assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low

The following tables detail the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay:

Maturity Analysis of Financial Liabilities

As at March 31, 2022	Contractual Cash Flows				
	Total	Up to 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Financial Instruments					
Borrowings	1,143 42	251.70	487 84	306 81	97 08
Trade Payables	45 30	45 30	-	-	-
Lease Liability (Note 30)	19 88	4 03	6 87	8 98	
Other financial liabilities	25 00	25 00	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2021	Contractual Cash Flows				
	Total	Up to 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs	Rs. in crs
Financial Instruments					
Borrowings	945 34	203 29	389 05	286 87	66 13
Trade Payables	36 43	36 43	-	-	-
Lease Liability (Note 30)	6 85	2 16	4 69	-	-
Other financial liabilities	14 66	14 66	-	-	-

42 Relationship with Struck off Companies

Where the Group has any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956, the Group shall disclose the following details:-

Name of struck off Company	Nature of transactions with struck-off company	Balance outstanding (Rs. In Crs)	Relationship with the struck off company, if any, to be disclosed
Rentokil Pest Control Pvt Ltd.	Pest Control	-	NA
Nautilus Maritime Company Pvt Ltd	Stores and Spares	0.00	NA

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43 (A) The Group has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall

(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(B) The Group has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall
(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

44 Ratios

Sr No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021	% change	Reason for change
1	Current Ratio - in times	3.58	8.05	(55.48)	Increase in short term borrowing and decrease in liquidity condition as compared to last year
2	Debt- Equity ratio in times	1.15	1.03	10.95	
3	Return on Equity (%)	8.27%	12.42%	(33.47)	Return on equity is lower due to decrease in profitability for the year 2021-2022
4	Net profit margin	10.52%	12.16%	(13.49)	
5	Return on Capital employeed (%)	7.26%	8.72%	(16.69)	
6	Debtors turnover	11.56	10.81	6.92	
7	Trade payables turnover	6.38	9.55	(33.22)	Decreased due to settlement of the trade payable during the year
8	Net capital turnover	0.76	0.96	(20.94)	Decreased due to decrease in turnover
9	Return on investment	0.96%	0.78%	23.83	Increase due to increase in the investment as compared to last year
10	Debt service coverage	0.12	0.16	(20.13)	

Notes:

i) **Derivation of Ratios**

Ratio	Derivation
Current ratio	Total Current Assets / Total Current Liabilities
Debt Equity ratio	Total debt including current maturities / Equity Share capital plus Other Equity
Return on Equity (%)	Profit for the period from operations / Equity Share capital plus Other Equity
Net profit margin	Profit for the period from operations / Total Income
Return on Capital employeed (%)	Earning before interest and tax / Capital Employeed
Debtors turnover	Total revenue / Average trade receivable
Trade payables turnover	Total Purchase / Closing trade payable
Net capital turnover	Total revenue / Average Equity share holding
Return on investment	Net return from investment / Total investment during the year
Debt service coverage	Profit after tax + Finance cost / Total debt + Finance cost

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45 Details of Corporate social responsibility expenditure

Sr no.	Particulars	March 31, 2022 Rs. in crs	March 31, 2021 Rs. in crs
1	Amount required to be spent by the Group during the yea	1.42	1.88
2	Amount of expenses incurred	1.44	7.52
3	Shortfall at the end of the yea	Nil	Nil
4	Reason for Shortfal	N.A.	N.A.
5	Nature of CSR activities	Promoting healthcare, including preventive healthcare	(i) Promoting healthcare, including preventive healthcare (ii) Promoting Education (iii) Eradicating Hunger (iv) Improving Livelihood (v) Various other permitted activities under Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013
6	**Details of Related party transactions**		
	Seven islands shipping foundation	Nil	6.65
	Fairfax India Charitable Foundation	1.00	Nil
7	No provision is made for any contractual obligatio	N.A.	N.A.

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Notes to consolidated Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

46 The Group has sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs 5 Crs in aggregate from bank or Financial institution during any point of time in the year on the basis of security of current assets however the Group has not availed the same during the year. Consequently the Group has not submitted quarterly returns/statements with such banks or financial institutions

47 **Impact of COVID 19**

Group's operations have not been significantly affected by the spread of the COVID 19 pandemic. The Group has considered the possible effects that may arise out of the still unfolding COVID-19 pandemic on the carrying amounts of property, plant & equipment, intangible assets, inventories, trade receivables, etc. For this purpose, the Group has considered internal and external sources of information up to the date of approval of these financial statements, including credit reports and related information, economic forecasts, etc. Based on the current estimates, the Group does not expect any significant impact on such carrying values. The impact of COVID-19 on the Group's financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements

48 **Statutory Group Information**

	Seven Islands Shipping Ltd.		Seven Islands Maritime Training Foundation	
	Balance as at 31 March, 2022	Balance as at 31 March, 2021	Balance as at 31 March, 2022	Balance as at 31 March, 2021
Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities				
As % of consolidated net assets	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
INR Crs	996.28	913.91	0.15	0.15
Share in profit and loss				
As % of consolidated of profit and loss	100.00	100.00	-	-
INR Crs	82.35	113.54	(0.04)	-
Share in other Comprehensive income				
As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	100.00	100.00	-	-
INR Crs	-	(0.58)	-	-
Share in total Comprehensive income				
As % of total comprehensive income	100.00	100.00	-	-
INR Crs	82.35	112.96	-	-

49 **Events after the reporting period**

There are no other significant events which have occurred after the reporting period

50 The Group has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year

51 No proceeding have been initiated on or are pending against the Group for holding of benami property under benami Transactions (prohibition) Act, 1988

52 The Group has not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or Government or Government Authority.

53 There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessment under Income Tax Act, 1961 that has not been recorded in the books of accounts.

54 The Subsidiary was incorporated on March 13, 2021.

As per our Report of even date.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number : 324982E/E300003

per Firoz Pradhan
Partner
Membership No. 109360

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 September 2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Seven Islands Shipping Limited

Capt. Thomas W. Pinto
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00053721

Mr. Clayton Pinto
Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Sujit Parsatwar
Director
DIN: 01174288

Mr. Jay Parekh
Company Secretary
Membership No. A47580

Mr. Warren Pinto
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 September 2022